THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

PRICE, 2 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,018—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.—"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.

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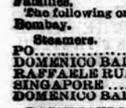

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	17th ,,
P.L. GANGES	4208	800	T. L. Alderton	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
P.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th ,,
P.L. CLYDE	4012	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
P.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th ,,
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
P.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	11th ,,
P.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
P.L. COROMANDEL	4500	880	J. REEVES	2nd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	9th ,,
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
P.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	23rd May.

The steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about. 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILLIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
PO	...	...	10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 8, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 90
POSEIDON	L. Lounisch	4,600	650	5th Feb. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	10th Jan. 90

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	21st Jan. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	21st Jan.
M ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th ,,
M ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	19th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

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S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 12th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 15th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,697 tons, on or about 9th January.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1890. Agents.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	15th Mar. '90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

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COCKLE'S PILLS,

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THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

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COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made. Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

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Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., are also showing some very pretty WRISTLET Watches, which have a reputation for moderate price, combined with thoroughly sound movements.

			Rs.	a.
Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch,	fine movement and with Engraved back	...from	45	0
Ditto	ditto	in Silver ...from	28	0
Ditto	ditto	in Nickel Silver ...from	20	0

The Wristlets for above, cost Rs. 2-8 extra.

An extensive stock of well-selected useful Jewellery, suitable for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, including various patterns in Gold-handled Penknives, Compasses Charms, Pencils, Silver Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Ash Trays, &c., &c.

The stock of GOLD CHAINS, BROOCHES, BANGLES is very extensive, and consists of all the best patterns.

The SILVER and ELECTRO WARE and CUTLERY is Magnificent—thoroughly well selected, and of the best Sheffield Manufacture, and at Sheffield Prices.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made of or extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the "Grand Sympathetic Square," viz.

FOR CASH RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments	...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	..Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

ADDRESS:

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	,, 550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves	,, 600
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported	,, 725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves ...	,, 700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,, 875
*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.	
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades.	,, 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back	,, 700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case	,, 1,000

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EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
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Commencing at 9-15 p m. precisely.

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COMEDY & BURLESQUE COMPANY,
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Is the Funniest Comedy ever written.

The
ARABIAN NIGHTS!
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As played for upwards of 400 nights at the Comedy Theatre, London, and now running to crowded houses throughout Great Britain and the United States of America.

MR. J. B. FERRELL as
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"Joshua Gillibrand"
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MISS MAGGIE FORD as
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Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, and Re. 1.
Soldiers in uniform half price to Pit Stalls and Back Seats.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open 8-30. Overture 9-15. Carriages 11-15.

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COLUMBIA SKATING RINK

Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
1st GRAND FANCY DRESS
AND
NATIONAL BURLESQUE COSTUME
CARNIVAL,
FRIDAY JANUARY 10TH 1890
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED
PATRONAGE
of their Excellencies
LORD & LADY REAY
(not presence)

A slight alteration will be made in the programme as to previous advertisement.
THE COLUMBIA CHALLENGE BAND, and the POPULAR VOLUNTEER BAND WILL PLAY THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE EVENING.
Doors will open 8-15. Skating to commence at 8-25.
10 o'clock, The Brilliant Grand March of costumed Skaters.
11 o'clock Mr. H. A. SIMMONS will give an EXHIBITION of ORNAMENTAL SKATING FINISHING with the wonderful feat of jumping.
OVER 3 CHAIRS on an ordinary pair of Skates.
During the Grand March costumes will be judged for two most handsome, original costumes worn by Ladies, Gentlemen and children.
11-30. SKATES WILL BE REMOVED AND DANCING WILL BE KEPT UP UNTIL 12-30.
A SPLENDID DANCING PROGRAMME OF 10 SELECTIONS. ALMOST ALL OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY HAVE PROCURED tickets. Positively NO ONE WILL BE ALLOWED to SKATE OR DANCE EXCEPT THOSE in fancy dress or Burlesque costume, and only a limited number in full evening dress. Names and costumes must be registered at the Rink office in advance.
No tickets to be sold at the doors.
Secure tickets at once. Over half of THE SEATS ALREADY TAKEN.
Admission—Rs. 4. Second Row reserved Rs. 5. Front seats reserved Rs. 6.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY

DANCING HALL WILL BE OPEN
from 9 to 12 p.m.
ON
THURSDAY 9TH Inst.
GREAT ATTRACTION
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND VOLUNTEER
NIGHT.
PROMENADE CONCERT from 9 to 10 p.m.
DANCING from 10-15 to 12 p.m.
The Band of the Marine Battallion will be in attendance, and will play a Choice Selection of Music.
ADMISSION.
Gentleman.....Re. 1.
Lady and Gentleman..... ,, 1.
Tickets can be had at the office of Switchback Railway, Hornby Road.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE.

CONCERT AND DANCE.

B. B. and C. I. MECHANICS INSTITUTE, PAREL, WEDNESDAY 15TH INSTANT, 9 P. M., (Local Time.)
Under the patronage of
COLONEL BISSETT, R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
TICKETS. Reserved Rs. 2. Unreserved Rs. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform—8 annas.
To be had of Dr. Evans, Dadur, Mr. DeMello, Parel Mr. Barretto Parel; or at the door on the 15th.

JOST & CO.—A MEETING of Creditors will be held on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at 4 p.m. at the Office of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham.
JOHN BRISTED.
Trustee and Receiver.

EVERLASTING CALENDAR.

S. MORDAN & CO.'s GOLD DOUBLE TELESCOPIC PENCILS with EVERLASTING CALENDAR ring to attach. Price Rs. 50 nett Cash.

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37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the work of foundations and plinth of the SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT HOSPITAL for Women and Children at Bombay.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and blank forms of tender and other particulars obtained, at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the office of the undersigned, up to 1 p. m. on the 22nd instant.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 8th January 1890.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 12 noon on 6th February 1890, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other stores (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April 1890, up to the 31st March 1891. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).
III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office, at the rate of two Rupees for each set.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday the 6th February 1890. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V.—For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
R. A. C. KING.
Major R.A., Ordnance Officer.
Mhow, 4th January 1890.

FOR SALE.—1 Pair CHESTNUT ARABS, 14 hands, young and very quiet, go singly and in pair..... Rs. 900
NEW VICTORIA PHAETON.—Been in use only 6 months very strong..... ,, 700
1 Double harness quite new ..... ,, 60
The whole turn out with harness, &c., Complete ..... ,, 1,500
Apply to No. 106, Middle Colaba. Opposite Parsi Sanitarium.

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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House Agent.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	,,
† PEKOE	0 13	,,
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	,,
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	,,
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	,,

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A 2-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

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BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
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IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
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INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

NOW READY! NOW READY!

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.
IBRAHIMJEE JULALBHOY,
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THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st January, 1890, the BUSINESS hitherto conducted in MY NAME will be CARRIED on under the style of
MACBETH BROS. AND CO.,
to whom all business communications should be addressed.
JOHN B. K. MACBETH,
41, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

THE PLANTATION WORKSCIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2,	3, MY SPECIAL BRAND
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3.	Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c.,	
Lady Manilla"	

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive sealed Tenders at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on MONDAY the 27th January 1890, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the 12 months ending 31st March 1891. Supplies to commence from the 1st April 1890.
2. Tenders must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. (500.) Five hundred, in Currency Notes or Government Paper without which no Tender will be considered. Government or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
3. It is optional with Tenderers to Tender for either (a) All the items mentioned in the Tender Form, or for (b) Paper Miscellaneous or (c) Paper Printing alone. All Tenders should however, be Superscribed "Tender for Stationery for B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways."
4. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Forms) their rates for delivery both at Bombay and at Ajmere.
5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
6. Terms and conditions of Tender along with Forms of Tender, can be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2) and samples seen upon application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1890.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLL MACHINERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive up to and including the 15th day of January next, Tenders for the purchase in one lot of the ENGINE MACHINERY and TOOLS, belonging to the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (now in liquidation), and now lying on the Company's premises at Tank Bunder, Bombay, and also for the purchase (in another lot) of one overhead 5-ton travelling crane, 50 feet span, to run out 150 feet, with power and hand gear, containing transfers travelling trolly and elevating chains complete, also lying on the said premises. No tenders will be received after the above date.
2. The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted shall pay to the undersigned 25 per cent. of the purchase-money immediately on the acceptance of his or their tenders being notified to him or them, and shall pay the balance within one week from the date of payment of the advance, and shall remove the machinery from the aforesaid premises within four weeks from the date of acceptance of his or their tenders.
3. Particulars regarding the articles to be sold can be had on application to the undersigned at his office, at 3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., or to his Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, at their office, in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for the Debenture-holders of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay, 13th November 1889.

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BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

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JUST UNPACKED, a bran-new handsome and light English-built VICTORIA, suitable for one or a pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.
A bran-new English-built circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson and Co., Lowestoft.
One light and stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON, with patent brake, nearly new, fitted for one or a pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, of London.
One light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.
Second-hand single and double seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England. Also GLASS CROCKERY and FURNITURE for Sale and Hire.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality ..... per packet	1 0
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Autumn Leaves.....	0 12
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Primrose, Bouquet.....per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ..... ,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... ,,	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
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Fascination Cabinet ..... ,,	6 0
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Extra Fine Vellum Par and Gil Society, assorted	0 12

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each
LOANS.
The Bank makes advances on Government Securities Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.
DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—
(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)
6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
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4 ,, ,, 6 ,,
3 ,, ,, 3 ,,
SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.
All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Aug 1889.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£8,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
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Rampart Row, W. Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
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Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
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Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey,
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CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
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CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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Sole Agents, Bombay.

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PHOTOS taken in Fancy Dresses, Worn at the Carnival, at the Skating Rink on the 10th inst., or any other Fancy Dress Ball during the season at greatly reduced rates, for all sizes and groups in a most artistic style and arrangements suiting to the character of the costume, at our well known studio above

MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.,
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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL DIPS 2. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

NOTICES,

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.
Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foor annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.
For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Mujid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*ac*	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katigurras
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannah*a*	Dongergaum	Narol	Budnaira
Deowa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malker
Callian Junction*ab*	Khundwa*ab*	Kurjuta*b*	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Damergaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Asnd	Shagaji	Lanowlecs	Dygaum
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Wurdah*c*
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Pownar
Khurde	Sheringee	Tulligaun	Sindee
Kussara*ba*	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Boree
Kutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Kapri
Igutpoora	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoori
Bhatee	Sewnee	Poona*bdd*	Kelim
Ballgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Rd
Decolaee B. Siding	Khundi	Gorookee	Marbeh
Nasick Rda	Dularia	Yeoot	Unger
Khedrwadee	Ezarcee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Patus	Pachora
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Dhondi	Sholapoore
Munmar	Seoni	Deokal and	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*a*	Soharporea*d*	Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Nidongree	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Doodnah
Chaligaum	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Bankeri	Warangaum	Geolburga
Galna	Babai	Nargaum	Shahabad*ab*
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Wadi
Myjee	Bohance	Mullapoor	Nulwar
Munsawuda	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswabridge	Yedagherry
Sisowlee	Nundoora	Neadoora	Sydapore
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Jullumb	Road
Bhadli	Kuruk Bail	Sheegaums	Kistna
			Chickaoge
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secundera-bad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwa Junc. do.	Botad	Chital	Dhorall
City	Ningala	Lauidhar	Sanosh
Limbdi	Ujalwar	Kankaway	Rosgeel
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadeshi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jubulpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name
Address
Occupation
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.
N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	937½
Bank of Bengal	48,000	&c.	All	10 do.	203
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EUROPEAN BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Comm. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	...	255
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Allum Cleaning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 30	
Albert Press Co., Kur-					
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Bellary	750	400	400	Rs. 20	280
Breach Cawapore P.	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	40
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Cotton Press Co.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	7125
Coimbatore Press Co.	0	1,680	1,680	Rs. 35	365xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mis.	400	250		Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	5,000	9,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	535
Harvey & Sale, Bombay	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khanagum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370x1
Mazagon Manuf. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	410
New Bengal Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	510
New Indian Press Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	80
New P. of W. Press	1,000	400	All	Rs. 40	340
Schapushy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary).	500	500	500	Rs. 50	530
Steel Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Steel & Punjauk Cotton Press Co.	100	1,200	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sumeon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 63	575
Khanagum Manufg. Co	400		250		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,300	1,000	1,000			1300
Albert Edward S. & W. Mills		00	50	Rs		300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,315	100	100		2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,000	50	330	...		280
Ahmedabad Manufg. & Calico Printing Co.	700	1,000	4,000	..		—
Ambica S. & W. Co.	4,000	125	125	..		..
Alliance Cotton Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		..
Bellary S. & W. Mfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		450
Bombay Cotton Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 25		495
Bombay National Mfg. Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 25		400
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000			560
Berar Manufacturing Co. Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3		675
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,75	200	200	Rs. 0		130
City of Bombay Mfg. Co.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 55		910
Colaba Land & Mfg. Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		975
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25		665
Coorla S. & W. Co. Ld.	340	0	50	Rs. 1		635
David Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		960
Ibm Mills, Ld.	1,800	500	500	Rs. 40		470
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		900
Framjee Petit S. & W. Mfg. Co.	1,4154	600	500	Rs. 25		615
Gordon S. & W. Co.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		500
Gujarat Ginning & Mfg. Co. Limited	700	150	150	Rs. 25		150
Gujarat S. & W. Co.		1,000	1,000			
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	420	1,000	1,000	...		830
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		760
Hirjeebhoy Mill Co.	1,500	500	500			625
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	575	0	Rs. 37		725xd.
Indian Mfg. Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		680
Imperial Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		940
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 2		475
James Greaves Mill	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1		300
Jeffer All S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	1,320	500	500	Rs. 4		630
Do. Increased	600	50	0			10
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1		
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.		900	1,000			700
Khatau S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		875
Khatow Makanji S.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		590
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		825
Leopold S. Bleaching	1,000	00	100	Rs. 30		765
Madras United S.	3,500	0	100	Rs. 3		153
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	500		500	Rs. 100		1,265
Maharaja Mysore S.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		525
Mazagon S. & W. Mfg.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7		10
Morarjee Goculdas S.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 5		110
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	1,320	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75		1,580
New Great Eastern	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,050
National S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		630
Oriental S & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000			250
People of India S.	5,720		625	Rs. 125		345
Presidency Mills Co.	1,000	50	250	Rs.		60
Prince of Wales S.	2,130	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,090
Queen S. & W. Co.	2,130		125			10
Rajpur Mfg. Co. Ld.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		700
Reason S. & W. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		1,090
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25		1,09
Sholapore S. & W. Co.	1,718	50	500	...		530
Scinderdas S. & W.	650	10	1,000	Rs. 60		1,275
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		11
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15		270
Star of India	4,000	500	500			265
Sun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		650
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,300	250	250			250
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25		375
Venishanker Luxmishanker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	800	500	500			
Western India S.	1	1,000	..	Rs. 30		500
				Rs. 25		445

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per ct	...	£10	All at 5 p.c	2,55)
B. B. & C. I. R. Guar'd 5 per cent.	...	£ 19	... at 5 p.c	162)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10 p.ct	215
	750	150	150		185
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	145
Bapty Co., Ld.	635		185	Nil	56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	190	Rs.	3,220
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	90
Municipal Bonds	....	....	....	p.c.	105
Municipal Bonds	1,000	500	...	...	150
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Cooper, Madon Ld	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Deccan Paper Mills					
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	45
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Karrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,080	200	175	Rs. 23½	33½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	...	6m
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210½
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	372
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12½
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,265
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
W. Mody & Co.					33
Bhownagar City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

It is a great misfortune, thinks a medical contemporary, that the popular name for a person who abstains from all alcholic liquor is *teatotaller* ; the term has fostered the idea that tea is a harmless beverage ; and it is no doubt true that the moderate use of well-made and not very strong tea is less harmless than the habitual resort to any other stimulant. When, however, tea drinking ceases to be the amusement of the leisure moments of a busy afternoon, and is resorted to in large quantities and strong infusions as a means of stimulating the flagging energies to accomplish the allotted task, then distinct danger commences. A breakdown may ensue in more than one way ; not infrequently the stimulus which tea in time fails to give is sought in alcohol, and the atonic flatulent dyspepsia which the astringent decoction made by long drawing induces, helps to drive the victim to seek a temporary relief in spirits, sal-volatile, or even eau de Cologne, which is at first dropped on sugar, and finally drunk out of a wineglass. In other cases, ladies especially, relief is sought from morphine, and in a predisposed person the morphine habit is established with extraordinary rapidity. It has been said that as long as a person takes stimulants simply for their taste he is comparatively safe, but as soon as he begins to drink for effect then he is running into danger. This is, perhaps, to state the case for stimulants rather too favourably, but if the rule were adhered to, we should have fewer cases of educated people sliding into habits of secret intemperance or into morphinomania.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pulnia (s), from Calcutta ; Kaveri (s), Mangalore ; and Sierra Nevada (s), New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Kattyawar Coast and Karachi ; Nuddea (s), Galle and Calcutta ; Britannia (s), Aden and Marseilles ; Bisagno (s), Hongkong ; and Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Knight Templar entered the dock yesterday.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Ganesh Burak, residing at Walkeshwar, reports having dropped from his pocket a currency note for Rs. 50, somewhere between his residence and Bhuleshwar, on Tuesday last.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The Bombay Volunteer Rifles furnished a guard of honour, which paraded in the compound of the New Secretariat on Tuesday, on the occasion of the Governor's Levée.

MR. M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,384 ; daily average 147 ; total of new admissions 740. The prevailing diseases were dysentery and measles.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms in 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—(1) Notes on a Caterpillar Farm, by Mrs. W. E. Hart. (2) The Venomous Snakes of North Kanara, with statistics showing the influence of the *pohorsa* (*echis carinata*) on the death-rate of the Bombay Presidency, by Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S.

THEFT AT SEA.—Mr. C. G. Baldock, who brought horses from Australia by the steamship Cletus, reported, on the arrival of that vessel in this harbour on Tuesday, that his coat and waistcoat were stolen from his cabin. In the pockets there was a gold double chronograph stop watch, open-faced, self-winding, of Swiss make. Attached to the watch was a gold Albert chain, curb-pattern, and a gold-mohur. £65 is said to be the value of the watch, and £8 that of the chain. A pair of eye-glasses, a small silver match-box, a gold tooth-pick, and a white-handled, four-bladed Rodger's pocket-knife, were also taken.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at 9 o'clock :—

Priest's War March from Athalie ... ... Mendelssohn.
Valse.....Lovely Blue Eyes..S. Hewett.
Reminiscences of England .... F. Godfrey.
Valse.....Stella Mia .....Aigrette.
Fantasia .....A Burlesque .....Kappey.
Polka .....Hannah .....Kuhner.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, a Borah named Hooseinkhan Enoookhan, a manufacturer of fire-works, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with using a place at Agrapada, near the Old Race Course, Byculla, for making fireworks, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, contrary to section 394 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. About two months ago a number of cooly labourers in the service of the accused, were engaged in making fireworks, when a sudden explosion occurred which resulted in the destruction of the whole of the chawl occupied by the accused and a number of other tenants. Hooseinkhan Enoookhan, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and fined Rs. 100.

THEFT AT THE RAILWAY GOODS YARD at GRANT ROAD.—Dajee Gunnoo was yesterday charged by Hassam Mahomed, head constable B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two bags of cattle bones, valued at Rs. 8, the property of Khoja Feerbhoy Dhamjee, a dealer in cattle bones, from the goods yard of the B.B. and C. I. Railway at Grant Road, yesterday morning. It appears, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the accused was observed by Shivpal Jankipursad, police constable No. 101, B. B. and C. I Railway Police, who was doing duty in the goods yard at Grant Road, putting a quantity of cattle bones that were stocked in the yard, in a bag, and had commenced filling another bag. On the policeman approaching him, accused jumped over the railway fencing and was running away, when he was pursued and arrested by the policeman. Dajee, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A VERANDAH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Hurryram Peslajee, aged about 80 years. Deceased was a Brahmin priest, who arrived here about two days ago from his native country and put up in the house of his nephew at DeSouza Street. Deceased was an opium-eater. On Tuesday night he was missed from his nephew's house, when a search was made, but he could not be found. Early yesterday morning deceased was found lying unconscious in a gully by the side of his house, by a Municipal sweeper. He was then removed by the police to an hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain and some internal injuries alleged to have been caused by an accidental fall from the back verandah of his house, a height of about 25 feet. The deceased died from the effects of the injuries, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ELLISON CASE.—The case which came on for hearing last week before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, in which Mr. Duncan Ellison, proprietor of the British India Refreshment Rooms, appeared as defendant against his wife, was concluded yesterday. His Worship said that he had had an interview with the parties concerned, and they appeared perfectly willing to separate and not molest one another further. Mr. Ellison said he was prepared to sign an agreement to that effect. Mr. Nicholson, who appeared for the complainant, remarked that he was sure his client would be only too glad to have a separation. He also asked whether it would not be well to settle who should have the custody of the children ; and on Mr. Ellison stating that he was willing that they should be on the hands of their mother, this was made a clause in the agreement. The summonses against the two principal parties were cancelled, as was also that against the sergeant instructor of the B. V. Rifles, who, it was supposed, had been implicated.

THE CARNIVAL AT THE SKATING RINK.—The long-talked-of fancy dress ball at the Columbia Rink is now at hand. To-morrow night it takes place under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay. If ever Bombay went with any heartiness into any amusement, they have for this carnival. Dress-makers and costumiers have been having a busy time of it during the past week or two, working early and late, for over two hundred names have been registered with Mr. Simmons ; and from the descriptions of the dresses it would seem that there is going to be a very keen competition for the prizes offered to the most handsomely dressed lady and gentleman, &c. But not only skaters are going to turn out in large numbers: from the spectators' tickets sold, the hall is very evidently going to be crowded. It would seem that a slight change has been made in the programme as to hours. The doors will be thrown open at 8-15 p.m., and skating will commence ten minutes later. At ten o'clock, to the music of the combined Volunteer and Rink bands, the grand march will be performed by the skaters all in fancy dress. This will, no doubt, be a very fine spectacle, for the opportunities for practice that are given each evening at twenty minutes past seven, are well taken advantage of, which shows with what gusto the skaters are entering into the fun of the carnival. Moreover, the grand march will be amusing, from the fact that a prize is offered for the best sustained male character, add it is during the grand march that the judging is to take place. At eleven o'clock Mr. Simmons will appear on the floor alone, and will give an exhibition of ornamental skating, finishing his performance with the wonderful feat of leaping over eight chairs set in a row, on an ordinary pair of skates. At half-past eleven, skating will cease, and dancing will commence. Mr. Simmons is sparing no trouble for the enjoyment of his patrons, and the decorations are to be on a very grand scale. Fifty men have been engaged to do the work of transforming the "Columbia" into fairy-land, and to-day that work will be begun ; so that it may be comfortably completed early to-morrow evening.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas and 14. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A CURIOUS SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

SOWARE *vs.* DEVJEE SHIVA THAKORE.

THE plaintiff, in *forma pauperis*, sued her husband for her maintenance, which she claimed at Rs. 40 per month ; for arrears of maintenance ; and for return to her of her ornaments. Mr. Mankar and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant was a wealthy man, and possessed moveable and immoveable property of the value of about Rs. 75,000. The plaintiff was married to the defendant in 1860, when he presented to her gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,356 as *stridhan*, according to the usage and custom of their caste. The issue of the marriage was a male child, since deceased. Fifteen years ago, the defendant married a second wife, and about ten years ago a third wife. He maltreated the plaintiff and turned her out of the house, taking all her ornaments from her person, and paying her Rs. 15 per month for her maintenance. In 1880, the plaintiff prosecuted defendant for an assault and for maintenance ; and the Presidency Magistrate, who tried the case, fined defendant Rs. 10 for the assault, and ordered him to pay plaintiff Rs. 5 per month for her maintenance. For fifteen months he paid in the Police Court five rupees per month for her maintenance. This amount was insufficient, and plaintiff was about to file a suit for her proper and sufficient maintenance and for her ornaments, when her castemen and others interfered to compromise the dispute, in consequence of which the defendant commenced to pay her Rs. 15 per month, and promised to return her ornaments to her. He paid her the increased rate of maintenance till January 1889, when he ceased paying it. Plaintiff said she was starving, and she submitted that, having regard to the property which the defendant possessed she ought to be allowed Rs. 40 per month for her maintenance, and that her ornaments should be returned to her.

The defendant denied that he was a wealthy man, and said that his income was only Rs. 30 a month. His marriage with the plaintiff took place about forty years ago, and the ornaments presented to her were of the value of only about Rs. 150. The plaintiff having left his protection, and refused to return to him about twenty-five years ago, he married a second wife. He never maltreated the plaintiff or turned her out of the house, nor did he take her ornaments or pay for her maintenance as was alleged. The prosecution for an assault took place long before 1880 ; and the payment of five rupees for her maintenance was discontinued on account of her misconduct, as would appear from a writing which the defendant produced in Court. The defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed. He submitted further that, even if the plaintiff was held entitled under the circumstances to demand separate maintenance, the amount claimed by her was extravagant, and that some small sum only should be allowed.

Evidence was called in the case during the day, but was not finished at the rising of the Court.

JANUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

722-82—Janardhun G—Fatmabai and another *vs.* Abdool Hoosin Abdoolally and others. In person.

For dismissal as against the second defendant.

184-89—Wadia and G—Pirozbai *vs* Hormusjee Sorabji Mehta and others—M E and H, and B and B. Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

285-89—Ardesir, H & D—Amichand Panalal *vs* Ganeshlal Sobhagmul—Pestonjee and R—Part heard.

373-89—Payne, G and S—Hassambhoy Bundallybhoy *vs* Khulfan Hoosein and others.

76-88—Balkrishna and D—For pauper—Balaram Bappoo *vs* Settbai and others.

331-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Marwady Jalooram Ramchunder *vs* Vulubdas Kalidas and another—Jefferson, B, D and K.

400-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Bai Manock and another *vs* Vulubdas Goverdhundas—Little, S F and N.

222-89—Chitnis, M and M—Moreshwar Nanabhoy and another *vs* Thacker Vulubdas Luckmidas and another—Chalk, W and S.

230-89—Hore, C and B—Hunsraj Soorji *vs* Meghbai and another.

404-89—Little, S F and N—Govind Gungadhur *vs* C A Turner and others—Roughton and B.

302-89—Little, S F and N—The Trustrees of the Port of Bombay *vs* C A Turner and others—Crawford and B.

428-89—Burder and B—Adam Rosen *vs* Tyab Khan and others—Roughton and B.

431-89—Roughton and B—G W Roughton and another *vs* Rahimtoola Noormahomed—Thakurdas, D and C.

437-89—Mirza, H K—Haji Mahomed Roza *vs* Hormusji Manockji Dadachanji and another—Nanu and H.

155-89—D S Garud—Joykore *vs* Nanabhoy Anoopram and others—M E and H, M D and J, and P G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

480-89—Thakordas, D and C—Rahimtulla Noor Mahomed *vs* Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Wadia and G.

552-88—Chitnis, M and M—Francis Jao Patel *vs* Appolonia and another—Chalk, W and S.

444-89—In person—Anundjee Khetsey *vs* Padmabai and others—Craigie, L and O.

303-89—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others *vs* Rutnajee Sewjee and others—Chalk, W and S.

520-89—In person a pauper—Tribhowandas Narronjee *vs* Bai Gomti and others—Mansuklal, D and J.

321-88—Nanu and H—Deepchand Nihalchand and others *vs* Motichand Harakchand—Payne, G and S.

483-89—E Wilkin—Ganeshdas Chaitundas *vs* Joovermul Samirmul—Burder and B.

193-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amirudin bin Kootbudin *vs.* Nakoda Mahomedally Rogay and others.—Tyebjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

536-89—Shamrao, P—for pauper—Soware *vs* Dewji Siva Thakoor—Nanu and H—Part heard.

450-89—Hore, C, and B—Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Allarukhia *vs* Haji Noormahomed Haji Tarmahomed—Payne G. and S.

101-88—Payne, G, and S—for pauper—Shaik Enoos *vs* Mahomed Hoosein and another— T A Bland.

363-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jetha Dhunji *vs* C A Turner and others—In person.

86-89—Tyabji and D—Aminabebee *vs* Banibebee and others—Ardesir, H and D ; T and D.

242-89—R Skipsey—Bappooji Balall *vs* Goolbai—Khunderao M.

194-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Khimji Valubdas *vs* Sorabji Dossabhoy Framji—J C Cama.

464-89—Roughton and B—Manek Soonder Patel and others *vs* The Hon'ble F L Latham—Little, S, F and N.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE NAROTUM HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order. The insolvent had lodged his books of accounts in the Official Assignee's office, but his mehta had not yet finished an examination of them. The application was granted.

RE COWASJEE RUTTONJEE PARAKH.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia applied on behalf of the insolvent for leave to serve notices on the creditors, which was granted.

RE HENRY MORGAN.

On the application of Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE NATHOO VUSSONJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing for four months on the ground of his client's illness. Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, objected to a long postponement. His lordship adjourned the hearing for a month.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Goolam Hoosein Moonshee, Antonio Andre Pereira, and Walter Richard Parker were dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Mahomed Mirazi ; Charles Sneelckas ; Morarjee Padumsey ; Askerali *alias* Asgarati Fakir Mahomed ; Elibux Khodabux and another ; Shivlal Bhowanidas ; Noorbhoy Peerbhoy Bora ; Bhika Govind Bhavsar ; Gopal Hakam Soni ; and Gopal Dhunjee Thucker.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—30 cases stout, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 5 cases cheese, J Connel.
Aston Hall s—30 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezanji.
Europa—s 1,000 boxes barsoap, A Saikadum ; 25 cases soap, C Allibhoy ; 300 cases soap, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—2 hogsheads whisky, S H Battliwalla ; 12 bales printing paper, B E S Press ; 135 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 2 hogsheads whisky, Green and Read ; 200 cases whisky, D Cowasjee ; 30 cases whisky, R A Eranee.
Clan Macdonald s—21 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.
City of Dublin s—100 casks ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—75 cases beer. S H Battliwalla ; 10 cases confectionery &c., M Shurufally ; 15 cases oilmanstore &c., E Russooljee.
Peninsular s—20 cases Eau-de-Cologne, P Banaji and Co ; 60 drums linseed oil, D Goolam Hoosein ; 24 cases butter, Rajonbhoy Jooma ; 5 cases medicine &c., S Heptoola ; 32 cases oilmanstores &c., C H B Forbes and Co ; 12 packages envelopes, H Abdoolally ; 1 hogshead gin, Pestonjee and Co ; 12 cases wine, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 65 cases still hock, Phipson and Co ; 50 cases beer, Croft Wells and Co.
Wardha s—3 hogsheads rum, D Cowasjee.
Coromandal s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Oriental s—28 cases sherry, D Dadabhoy.
Abeona s—6 cases acid, Geo P Purvis and Sons ; 75 cases provision, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Abeona s—5 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood ; 2 bales straw boards, A Kikabhoy ; 62 cases foolscap paper, Volkart Brothers.
Henzada s—2 casks rectified spirit, Aderji C Cooper.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—6 cases cheese, L G Inzoli.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—50 cases champagne, Lyon and Co ; 4 cases saffron, Volkart Brothers ; 24 cases wine, Treacher and Co ; 24 cases claret, Breul and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Peninsular s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Po s—20 cases brandy and 1 hogshead claret, B and A Hormusji

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 50 bales wool, B Boga ; 26 bales wool, and 3 bales rags, N Kasow ; 227 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 255 bales wool, G Toolsidas ; 50 bales hemp, D Chuganlal.
Clan Macdonald s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 5,000 cwts bone meal, N J Chutra.
Aston Hall s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.
Sullamutt s—6,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Labourdonnais s—172 cwts cloves, and 112 cwts rubber, D Anundjee.
Henzada s—3,999 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Thames s—12 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo ; 24 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 60 cwts fishmaws, A Joosub ; 37 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee ; 25 cwts gum, C Soomar ; 27 bales skin, S M Baboola ; 20 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 10 cwts cuprecilla, K Motichund.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt. Templar s—7,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, John L Kersten.
Durham s—12 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt. Errant s—22 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 200 dwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros.
Labourdonnais s—500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt. Templar s—6,000 cwts wheat, B and H Hormusji ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Europa s—600 bales cotton, 2,100 cwts teelseed, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 3,498 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bales cotton F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. of St John s—300 bales cotton, 2,001 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschock and Co ; 320 bales cotton, Darst and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 20 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 3,259 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 455 bales cotton G. Spinner and Co ; 2250 cwts wheat, Tod Duran and Co.
Idaho s—140 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 110 bales cot

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE for 1890.—Containing valuable information for Visitors and Residents cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—IRANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TO LET.—A Commodious HOUSE in Middle Colaba, opposite Parsee Sanitarium.

MUSCATEL RAISINS in fancy cartoons, Cobau's, French Sweets, Crystallzed Fruits, BOLTON & Co., Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.—On Saturday 11th instant Household Furniture, Tents, &c., of E. C. K. Ollivant Esqr. C. S., C. I. E. at Dady Sett Hill, Breech Candy.

OUTSTANDINGS of C. JOST and Co. (in liquidation) will be sold by AUCTION on SATURDAY the 11th inst at 3 p.m., at the Rooms of Crawford and Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —MEETINGS of the Corporation as already advertised will be held here on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3, 4 and 4-30 p.m.

COOKING STOVES.—By Wright and Butter in all sizes, Just to hand from Rs. 3-14 including tin kettles and Sauce pan. Cheapest yet offered by any firm.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COLONEL BONUS, R. E., says:—I have stayed at the Ripon Hotel, Mahableshwar, and was made very comfortable. The table is clean and the food good. I can recommend the Hotel.

WANTED.—A DECENT, Young, European GIRL as a RESIDENT GOVERNESS for two grown-up children in a family, who would also make herself useful in the house. Apply to A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED 10 NEW GALLOWAY TUBES. Apply stating price to the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TO LET LARGE ROOMS WITH BATHroom and small Verandah Westerly breeze. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

PEDOMETERS to measure within a yard the distance you walk daily. In a neat silver crystal case at Rs. 35, 40 and 45 at MAPPIN'S and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BIJE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 2 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A well FITTED STEAM LAUNCH on HIRE. Suitable for Pic Nics, &c., at moderate fare. Apply to NANABHOY BOMANSHAW MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

SKATING RINK CARNIVAL.—Fancy Dresses can be had on hire from Mrs. Norville, Theatrical, Agent: care of Soundy and Co. Ld.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

FOR SALE—Five Self-acting Twist Mules, 1 3-8in. gauge, 656 spindles each; Six Self-acting Weft Mules, 1 1-8in. gauge, 840 spindles each. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE. Prices very moderate. Apply James H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEITHAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA—Rose Pekoe Flowery Orange Pekoe and Pekoe at Rs. 1-3, 1-1, 1 and annas. 14 per lb. respectively. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants 34, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
Mr. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th inst. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case coloured Cashmere tweed &c.
3 ,, coloured velvet.
3 ,, stout-Brown British.
2 ,, white gauze 12 by 50.
4 bales white handkerchiefs.
2 ,, G. shirting.
2 ,, G. drugget.
25 cases Pilsener beer in quarts and pints.
7 cases Angustura bitter.
60 boxes Old Scotch Whisky.

AUCTION SALE OF CONFECTIONERY AND MEDICINES BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS G. F. COWARD & CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of confectionery and medicines by the well-known makers, G. F. Coward & Co. just landed, per s Clyde, the same consisting of Peppermint, Rose, Ginger, Lavendar, Toilet, Ipecacuanha and Cough Lozenges, Pink Jujubes, Refined liquorice, Carroway comfits, Cayenne and lemon drops, Seidlitz powder, Carbonate of Soda, Essence of peppermint, Jamaica ginger, Brandy bitters, Daisy's carminative, Milk of roses, Balsam Capaiv, Pure glycerine, limejuice and glycerine, Victoria and camphorated dentrifice, tooth brushes, Chlorate of Potash, Victoria disinfecting powder, Jamaica pomatum, Prince of Wales Indian sauce, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 9, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Cotton and Wool Cleaning and Ginning Factories at Lower Colaba and at Bellasis Road, Byculla has been POSTPONED to 22nd and 23rd January 1890.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF RICH CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, PIER GLASSES, FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Chukla (old Cazi Street, near the Crawford Market), by order of C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Nanjey Nuthoo, an adjudged insolvent, consisting of rich cut and fancy 6, 8, 10 and 12 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light argand lamps, plain and fancy globe lamps, glassshaft candlesticks, table and hanging oil and kerosine lamps, chandelier fittings, wall bracket lamps, panorama balls, thick plate, pier glasses, bracket mirrors, drawing-room sofas and chairs, Brussels hall carpets, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner sets, tea, crockery ware, spoons and forks, cutlery, marble-topped round tables, pier tables, whatnots, hatstands, glass door cupboards, almirah press, single cots, Baba cradle, screens, mehta boxes, stationery case, show cases, large trays, curtains, covers, meat safe, chair matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 9, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

The late Mr. Best's valuable oil paintings and plants will be sold this morning at 7-30. The pictures will be put up first and the plants next.

AUCTION SALE OF TUTICORIN COTTON (S.W.D.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gun Powder Bunder, Mazagon, by order of the agent of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Bombay, as advised by their Marine Surveyors, and on account and risk of the concerned, the following bales of Tuticorin cotton shipped by Messrs. Darley and Butler, of Tuticorin, per the s.s. Nathan, voyage 23, for transhipment at Bombay for Liverpool.
Tiny D B & Co—25 bales cotton.
Tiny D B & Co—168—11 ,, ,,
Tiny D B & Co—171—43 ,, ,,
Tiny D B & Co—172—39 ,, ,,
Tiny D B & Co—173—25 ,, ,,
Damaged by salt water when in process of being transhipped.
Each bale weighs about 500 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished, plain and carved substantial made household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate walnutwood cottage piano by Dalmaine and Co., a mahogany harmonium, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one elaborately open carved partition screen, &c., the property of Colonel C. C. PEMBERTON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 bay waler, 15 hands, 7 years old and believed sound, very showy, and a very fast trotter in harness, the property of Mr. A. E. BARTON.
1 set of brown single harness.
1 good showy dog-cart, suitable for horse 14 to 15 hands.
1 handsome strong chesnut Waler horse, 15 hands, about 8 years old, quite to ride and drive.
1 Jafferabad buffaloe, 3 months in calf, giving 18 seers milk when in full.
1 St. Bernard dog.

AUCTION SALE OF IMITATION GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms imitation gold and silver Jewellery consisting of Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Compass, suites of Brooches and Earrings, complete suite of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Pendants, &c.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT ALLY BIN AMEER'S STABLE AT BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country—
A number of new Persian and Arab horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galleways, &c., &c.
The horses will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 VERY VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS OF GROUND AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, AND NEXT TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Under instructions, from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 18th inst at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following 8 plots of ground suitable for building purposes:—

Lot No. 1—1,527	square yds.	Lot No. 6—1,403	square yds
,, 2—1,460	,,	,, 7—1,496	,,
,, 3—1,539	,,	,, 8—1,870	,,
,, 4—1,910	,,	,,	
,, 5—1,477	,,	,,	

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan apply to the undersigned.
The above land will be first put up in one lot; and, if not sold, then it will be put up in separate lots.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 9, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

SILVER, though still quoted by Reuter at 44½d. per oz., was 1-16d. higher in London yesterday, according to private advices, at 44 3-16d. Rupee Securiters were unaltered in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged. Consols remained at 97⅛; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was unmoved, but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was ⅛ lower at 3⅛ per cent. Five more lakhs of extra Council Transfers on Bombay were allotted yesterday at 1s 5 3-32d., and three lakhs at 1s 5½d., these rates showing an advance of 1-32d. and 1-16d. respectively on the enhanced rate of Monday's extra sales. Paris quotations come unchanged.

In General Produce Linseed had become flat, and both spot and arrival prices for Bombay Seed were 6d. per quarter lower. Rapeseed was unchanged, Wheat was quiet but steady, and the only change in quotations is a decline of ½d. per cental in White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 9d. ex quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, Surats quiet, but although the market is no longer called firm, the volume of business passing was the same as on Monday at 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The price of spot Mid. Uplands remained at 5¾d. per lb., and quotations for East Indian Cotton and for American Arrivals all come unaltered. The day's Imports were 25,000 bales.

The Manchaster Market had been firm, and Reuter at length makes some changes in the stereotyped prices long wired, quoting an advance of 2d. in 7 and 8¼ lb. Grey Shirtings; of 1½d. in 54 in 11lb. Grey Shirtings; and of ½d. in 39in. Jacconets, 45 in. Mulls and 3 and 5¼lb. Madapollams.

A further advance of 5 points took place in April Futures in New York yesterday, making the quotation 10·46 cents; but the price of ready Mid. Uplands remained at 10¼ cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 31,000 bales, bringing the total this season to the following figures for comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	31,000	28,000	31,000
Three days' do. ...	77,000	89,000	81,000
Since 1st Sept. 89	4,397,000	3,898,000	4,206,000

Locally, a considerable ready business has been transacted in the staple again to-day, over 6,000 bales being reported to have changed hands: but though the feeling has been decidedly strong, we can report no advance in prices. About two-thirds of the total sales consisted of Julgaum at Rs. 203-8; Bengals coming next, at Rs. 179-87; and the balance being made up of Nuggur at Rs. 211, and Chalisgaum at Rs. 196½ per candy. A big line of Barsee, for March delivery, was also done at Rs. 226-30 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has now become dull, and hardly any business has transpired to-day in any kind; but dealers have not lowered their pretensions at all, and we call prices unchanged all round.

SEEDS also have been neglected, the export demand having become very slack, and purchases to-day have been on a very small scale, rates, however, being generally maintained at the previous level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,478 bales.
Wheat	16,946 cwts.
Linseed	2,750 ,,
Rapeseed	3,712 ,,
Gingelly	6,469 ,,
Ground Nuts	8,108 ,,

FREIGHTS.—There is very little demand for tonnage, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day; but the tone of the market keeps steady.

EXCHANGE, with money still more in demand, has been very strong, with Banks anxious sellers, and reluctant buyers of ready or nearly ready Bills. Some three months' sight Credits were sold in the morning at 1s. 5 11-32d., but the rate soon advanced to our quotation. Forward Bills could have been placed at rates favourable as compared with those for ready business, 1s. 5½d having been named for March, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for May delivery; but the supply of Merchants' Paper has been very limited. The news regarding Council allotments is anxiously looked for; meantime we quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5½d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 5¾d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·82½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had another serious drop to-day, owing to the increasing scarcity of money, and to ready Paper having been put upon the market from that cause. Fours declined in the earlier part of the day to 96½ for Money and account, and 96⅛ was at one time the rate; but the market rallied thereafter and touched 96 7-16, closing, however, at 96 5-16. For 4½ per cents. 102 is still quoted.

SHARES have not attracted much attention; but we have to report a decline of Rs. 25 in Coorla and Luckmidas Khimji Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 10 each in James Greaves and David, and of Rs. 5 in Khatao Mukonji at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 25 in the others, at Rs. 3,200 and Rs. 800, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher at Rs. 937½.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 8.—The barometer has fallen every where. The change is brisk in Northern India Burma, and some Malabar stations; and moderate to slight elsewhere. Distribution is unchanged. The wind has shifted to the south-west in Western Punjab, and backed to North Burma. The directions in other parts of India are unaltered, the force being moderate, except in Coconada and Goa, where it is fresh. Temperature is still high for the time of the year, except in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. The weather is overcast with drizzle at Assam; with moderate to heavy rain on the south of the Peninsula, and elsewhere it is fine and bright. Further rain is probable in Madras.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Trinidad-Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana will be forwarded by special boat.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 7-20 to-morrow.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	6	58	...	53
Suez	8	7	43	...	37

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 8th Jan. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	15	...	8
,, Karrachee ...	...	19	...	2
,, Madras	...	22	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 7.

10 p.m.	74·0

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

6 a.m.	70·2
10 a.m.	74·6
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	82·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BLYTH—January 1, at Moffat, Scotland, Jessie, widow of the late John Blyth, M D, F C S, aged 75 years. (By teleg raph.)
THOMSON—November 27, at Newington, Maori Hill, Dunedin, in her 77th year Margaret Justina, wife of William Thomson, formerly of Calcutta.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

GALE—MACLEOD—January 1, at Buchour Factory, Durbhangah, by Rev H S aly, John C Gale, of Barah, Chumparan, to Kathleen Maud, youngest daughter of M N Macleod, of Portarlington, Ireland.
HANCOCK—NORRIS—January 1, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, A Algernon, youngest son of the late Henry Hancock, Esq., J P of Apthorp near Bath, Somerset, to Agnes Katherine, daughter of the late Henry Kent Norris, Esq. Solicitor Devizes, Wilts
THUILLIER—DAVIES—January 7, at St Peter's, Fort William, by the Rev Thorold Winckley, Garrison Chaplain, assisted by the Rev W G Luckman, Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral, Willoughby Thuillier, Lieutenant, 21st P I, son of General Sir Henry Thuillier, C S I, to Beatrice Jean, youngest daughter of the late Captain Owen Davies, 11th (the North Devonshire) Regiment.

DEATH.

RYAN—December 21, at Lahore, of pneumonia, Frank Renick, youngest son of the late Mr C Bryan, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1890.

WE drew attention a few days since to the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the draft rules under the Cantonments Act which after due criticism and possible emendation will probably come into force in India, in lieu of the obnoxious regulations which were swept away by a condemnatory vote of the House of Commons. Since this the report of a gloomy and alarming, not to say, very sensational address by Sir Henry Cunningham at Worcester has been published. Prominence is given to statistics which if they tell the whole truth, would establish incontestably that the health of the British troops in India is in a very bad way indeed. Every man in that army goes into hospital one and half times every year; seventy men out of every thousand is continually on the sick list, and death and invaliding take thirty-seven men annually from every thousand. The soil and climate, and want of acquaintance with the proper methods of dealing with the unfavourable conditions of Indian cantonments are, it is true, placed in the fore-front when the sources of this lamentable amount of sickness are enumerated. Then comes the large proportion of young soldiers, one of the penalties incurred by having a young army being the necessity of exceptional vigilance in regard to thorough ventilation, good drainage, dry barracks, removal of surface filth, and good subsoil drainage. Yet when all is done enteric disease, better known under its old designation of typhoid fever, lays hold of the young soldier. The mortality from fever of all kinds shows a tendency to increase in spite of what has been done to bring about better sanitary conditions, and to discourage intemperance. But beyond and above all these causes of illness and mortality, which have been dealt with more or less unsuccessfully so far, there is one still more formidable which, says Sir Henry, "we not only do not do our best to diminish but which we deliberately encourage, if the abandonment of known means of mitigation and prevention deserve the name of encouragement." By this "encouragement" of course is to be understood the abolition of the C. D. Act. This mischief had indeed begun long before the abolition of that Act in India. Ever since 1877, Sir Henry admits, there has been an alarming increase in aggravated sickness of a certain class in the European Army in India. The admission rate which had been less than two hundred per mille in 1871-4 having risen to 389 in 1886 and 361 in 1887. This he ascribes in part to the abolition of restrictive legislation in England, which affected the regiments arriving in India; in part to the increased proportion of men under twenty-four years of age; and in part to the diminished proportion of married soldiers in the ranks, which had fallen from ten per cent. of the whole to three. In 1887 of the sixty-three thousand European soldiers in India, twenty-three thousand one hundred were admitted into hospital suffering from avoidable contagious disease, and of these nine thousand were so seriously undermined in their constitution that fully two-thirds were invalided within five years. Summing up the case from his point of view Sir Henry Cunningham says that there is no reasonable doubt that we have it in our power, wherever we choose to enforce the necessary restrictions, to put an end practically to the more serious classes of disease in the Army, and rescue eleven thousand men from their worst foe. As matters now stand says the speaker: "We intentionally and deliberately inflict misery upon eleven thousand British soldiers every year; we do it with our eyes open; we know how to produce the result; we know how to prevent it; we advisedly choose the former course. Did ever folly perpetrate a more cruel absurdity?"

What reply will the opponents of the restrictive legislation so confidently vouched for, and so strenuously and peremptorily recommended, make to all this? They will admit without hesitation that there is no doubt that disease is increasing for the time in the European Army in India. The official mind will naturally make the most of that increase, and Mr. Herbert Spencer would doubtless refer to the mistakes and misapprehensions in former statistics as justifying reasonable suspicion in cases where figures are called in to support a foregone conclusion. The case for the opponents of compulsory legislation is that the existence of the Acts was such an incentive to vice that men were made reckless, and disease went on increasing in spite of all the measures taken administratively to put an end to it. Thus, it is plausibly pointed out by a Member of Parliament who has given great attention to the controversy, while in 1871 the disease in the Indian Army was 196 per 1,000 in 1885 it was 342. It is a not unreasonable presumption that the increase was due to the delusive feeling of security then existing and the consequent recklessness. When restrictive measures are discontinued the recklessness does not disappear simultaneously, and a considerable increase of disease may be looked for as an immediate consequence of the abandonment of preventive and curative palliatives. But it is argued that such an increase will be of short duration, and will be followed by a decrease. Even private soldiers will learn caution; officers will take measures to check the evil, and will exercise a stronger moral influence over their men. General Trochu when asked by Napoleon III. how it might be possible to improve the moral of the French soldiers answered, "En les faisant vertueux!" There is nothing quite novel in this suggestion that moral influences may be brought to bear upon the *personnel* of an army. A new Cromwell might not find the task quite hopeless. At all events, those who maintain that the alarming increase of invaliding which followed upon the abrupt abandonment of restrictive measures, is only temporary, are able to point to what took place in England when the Act was discontinued there. When legislation was resorted to disease was decreasing, and it continued to decrease for a while after the Act was enforced. Then it increased, presumably because of the recklessness consequent upon a feeling of security, resting on insufficient grounds. When the Act was repealed the increase of disease continued for a time, and then gradually fell away under the teaching of experience and improved morals. The improvement continues and the average of cases is less now than during the previous three years. In England the idea of compulsion has been abandoned as mistaken and injurious. Parliament gives an inconsiderable sum in support of hospitals, to which patients may go, and which they may leave when they please. There is no compulsion; the natural desire of the sick to be healed is sufficiently powerful for all practical purposes. The Army Sanitary Commissioner reported that the way to deal with the difficulty is to provide dispensaries and voluntary hospitals. By eliminating the principle of compulsion, the natural instinct which prompts most people who are afflicted to take the necessary steps to be cured, will do all that is required.

In effect, the new draft rules which have been published in the Government *Gazette* embody this common-sense view of the matter. It is true that the provision directing the surgeon in charge of a hospital to report to the cantonment magistrate if a patient leave the hospital prematurely, and that such report will entail removal from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, may have that air of compulsion which in England it has been found expedient to avoid. But we have the best authority for saying that there is no intention to reintroduce the more objectionable regulations of the old system. Compulsory attendance at the hospitals is a thing of the past. But there can be no hardship in saying to a person, "If you decline to take measures to avoid spreading a dangerous disease, you must leave the cantonment." From whatever cause, the Army has suffered, and does suffer severely, from preventible disease, and it is an imperative duty to provide an effective remedy. Elimination of the faulty and imperfect and repellent methods formerly resorted to, enables a better system to be tried with good prospect of a certain measure of relative success. But after all the main reliance must be upon a development of the self-respect and intelligence of those who have hitherto been taught to rely upon a delusive quasi-official guarantee, and have come to believe that it was unnecessary to take any thought for themselves.

WHAT seems to be a very reasonable suggestion in regard to the coming census enumeration has been put forward lately by a local association called the Hindu Union Club. It is well known that during the controversy of recent years upon questions of social reform differences of opinion have arisen upon many of the elementary statistical facts of the problem. We ourselves some years since were at the pains to correct current apprehensions concerning the number of Hindu child-widows in the country. But the census enumerations are not redundant with easily accessible information upon this and similar subjects, and much is to be said for a proposal to make them somewhat ampler in detail than they are. The returns so far have given little information as to the civil condition of the various subdivisions of the Hindu community. One result of this has been that it has been exceedingly difficult to establish, upon statistical evidence, the truth as to customs in respect of marriage and re-marriage. It is now proposed, therefore, that next year's census should give the ages of males and females of each subdivision of Hindus in each district, indicating the numbers of married, single, and widowed. Upon these points the census has hitherto given no information, and it is evident that a good deal may turn upon them during the continuance of this discussion. The Union Club ask also that the ages of husband and wife at the time of marriage should be given, as well as of widows at the time of their husbands' death. This may not be an easy matter, but the memorialists appear to think that nothing is lost by asking too much. Another way of procuring information on this class of subjects would be to make the registration of marriages an official act, and compulsory, as the registration of births and deaths is in the towns, and some of the more advanced districts in India. This is asking a good deal, but we are not sure that it is asking more than Government may some day feel impelled to grant. The machinery for the registration of marriages already exists, and an imperceptibly small fee would suffice to pay the cost of its enlargement if enlargement be necessary. Meantime it must be remembered that the registration of births and deaths, even in municipalities as advanced as that of Bombay, is still defective, and we should understand the reluctance of Government to make such an important addition to the functions of the registration staff until an improvement had been shown in the manner in which it performs the duties already imposed upon it. The suggestions, as a whole, nevertheless seem to deserve consideration. They will very likely be objected to as having been made in the interests of a cause to which many Hindus are opposed. Yet no matter the interests in which they are raised, they will at least add to the body of information available to all, and there is no reason why the facts brought to light by a census extended in the way suggested should not be as freely made use of by the defenders of existing institutions as by those who are desirous of reforming them.

THE telegrams to-day tell of gloom in the palaces of Kings—of the funeral of the Empress who died the other day, banished from the land over which her consort had ruled for nearly sixty years; of the death of the venerable relict of the old German Emperor; and of the continued illness of the infant King of Spain, whose removal could scarcely have a less serious result than the disappearance of monarchy from the whole Iberian peninsula. The Empress Augusta, who was the daughter of a Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, had had a married life of close upon sixty years, and was only a year short of eighty. To the world at large she was best known as the recipient of those messages of pious gratitude from the battle-field which a public who misunderstood the character of the old soldier-king treated with something short of respect. Amongst her own people the Empress was thoroughly esteemed, and the German nation will part regretfully from a princess who, so long as she lived, kept them in remembrance of Kaiser William and of all that he had done for the Fatherland.

THERE is a curious derangement of epitaphs, worthy of Mrs. Malaprop herself, in Reuter's telegram respecting the fate of a motion brought forward in the Dublin Corporation to invite her Majesty to visit Dublin, and open the new Museum. The motion was negatived, it is stated, lest "consent would be treated politically," and place the members voting for it "under the auspices of a detested Government." Evidently what the wires were intended to convey is that the motion was negatived on the ground that it would be a political mistake to invite her Majesty to visit Dublin under the auspices of a detested Ministry. The unpopularity of the administration might interfere with the cordiality of the reception which under other circumstances would doubtless be accorded to the Queen on re-visiting the City which on a former occasion she graciously styled the Second City of the Empire. The First Consul in a memorable pamphlet modestly spoke of himself "as covering with the rays of his glory crimes not his." It may have been hoped that a Royal pageant would perform the same office for Mr. Balfour's Crimes Act, which however efficacious, is not precisely popular.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met in the Secretariat yesterday afternoon, H. E. the Governor presiding, and resumed the debate on several amendments in the clauses of the Bombay Salt Bill, but there was nothing in the discussion, of any public interest. The Hon. Sir Raymond West next moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Prevention of the Bombay Gambling Act, which, he pointed out, was chiefly to prevent a new form of gambling known as "Barsat ka sutta," or rain speculation, this form of wagering having caused incalculable harm and had had a very demoralising effect on the youth of the city of Bombay, and had even attracted gamblers from the Mofussil. The Hon. Sir Raymond West afterward moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay, which, he said, was introduced for the purpose of rearranging the provisions of the police law, of revising them with a view to the conditions of the present time, and of introduc

TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.

THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA'S DEATH.

BERLIN, JAN. 7.

The cause of the death of the Empress Augusta is certified to have been pneumonia and bronchitis, following upon influenza.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

BERLIN, JAN. 8.

All members of the Imperial family were present at the death-bed of the Empress Augusta, and knelt while the Chaplain prayed.

The suite was then admitted, and kissed the hand of the deceased Empress.

A FRENCH MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

President Carnot has telegraphed an expression of his sympathy with the Emperor.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., is gazetted a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and to the command of her Majesty's Forces in the Bombay Presidency.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL DISPUTE.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The *Times* states that the Portuguese Government has forbidden British steamers to receive despatches at Quillimane from the British Vice-Consul, or other despatches for transmission to England, and has ordered that they be transmitted through the Portuguese Foreign Office.

[Quillimane is a very unhealthy Portuguese town in Mozambique, on the left bank of the river of that name, the northern branch of the Zambesi. It has a fort and a small garrison.]

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

LISBON, JAN. 8.

The funeral of the late Empress of Brazil took place yesterday, and was solemnised with full military honours.

The interment was at the Church of St. Vincent, Lisbon.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Senor Sagasta has tendered his resignation to the Queen-Regent, who will hold a consultation to-morrow with the Presidents of the Chambers and the party leaders.

THE INFANT KING OF SPAIN.

The Infant King Alfonso is worse.

LATER.

The youngest sister of King Alfonso is suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

MOUSSA BEY.

The resumption of the trial of Moussa Bey has been ordered.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Alcazar theatre at Havre has been destroyed by fire.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Board of Trade returns for December show an increase in the value of imports of a quarter of a million sterling, and of the exports by four millions.

PETROLEUM FIRE AMONG SHIPPING.

A vessel laden with a cargo of petroleum took fire at Sunderland to-day. The blazing oil, floating on the surface of the water, caused two other vessels to catch fire.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

BERLIN, JAN. 7.

The Empress Au gusta died at 4-30 this evening

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DISPUTE.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

A Note from Lord Salisbury was delivered at Lisbon to-day. In it his Lordship neither threatens a rupture of diplomatic relations nor any other measures against Portugal, but it is very firm.

It is expected that the Note will bring the question to a prompt issue.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Lord Salisbury, in his Note to Portugal, asks that immediate orders be given to the Portuguese agents on the Zambesi, to prevent the renewal of acts similar to those committed by Major Pinto.

It is expected that Portugal will give orders to maintain the *status quo*, provided that England does the same.

H. M. S. COLOSSUS.

Her Majesty's Ironclad Colossus arrived at Gibraltar.

BRITISH WAR VESSELS AT ZANZIBAR.

Nine British war vessels are now assembled at Zanzibar, including the Calliope and Satellite, both of which have been diverted at Aden, while homeward bound.

Her Majesty's despatch vessel Enchantress has left Portsmouth with sealed order for the ironclad Benbow.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JANUARY 8.

The s. s. Sutlej, with the Mails of the 27th ult, left here for Bombay at 3 a. m. this morning.

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have abandoned the idea of visiting Darjeeling, and will probably leave Calcutta on Monday night, in company with his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, *en route* to the North-West Provinces.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 8.

The English postal authorities have decided that the present arrangement in connection with the departure of the mails shall remain in force until the setting in of the monsoon. After that, Friday will be the day of departure from Bombay during the rainy season, and Saturday during the remainder of the year.

DEATH OF SIRDAR SIR DEVA SING.

Sirdar Sir Deva Sing, president of the late Council of Regency in the Patiala State, is dead.

LORD AVA.

Lord Ava will probably be attached to the Lieutenant-Governor's staff as extra Aide-de-Camp during the Prince's visit to the North-West Provinces.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Hildebrand, R.E., is likely to succeed Colonel Nicholson as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters.

THE C. S. I. AND C. I. E. QUESTION.

It has been finally decided that there will be no Chapter of the Star of India or Indian Empire this season in Calcutta.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

General Richard Strachey, the Chairman, and Sir A. Rendel, the Consulting Engineer, of the East Indian Railway, leave England for India on the 17th instant, to inquire into the working of the line generally in the country.

BRIGADIER-GENERALSHIP IN BURMA.

The temporary appointment of Third Brigadier-General in Burma will probably be made a permanent one.

Brigadier-General Symons, on the conclusion of this little campaign, proceeds to England on leave.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The Government of India have addressed a circular letter to the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras Chambers of Commerce, asking for their expression of opinion upon a proposal to increase that portion of the paper currency reserve which is invested in Government securities. The maximum limit of investment now is six crores of rupees, which sum was fixed in 1870, when the note circulation was only 8½ crores. This year the circulation is sixteen crores, and the Government propose taking legislative power to raise the limit of investment to eight crores. The invested reserve would, however, be increased by only one crore at present.

OBITUARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NERIAD, JAN. 8.

Since yesterday night the Desai family of Neriad has been thrown into deep mourning by the untimely death of Lady Becherdas Veharidas, who was for some time past suffering from necrosis.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JAN. 8.

H. M. S. Conquest sailed for Zanzibar last night.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Mauritius mail closes for Aden at midnight on Saturday, the 11th.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4½d.

The Manchester Market was firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8½ ,, ,,	6-6
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68½
4½ per cent. ,,	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44½d. per oz

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very much astonished, when I went for my usual walk in the Victoria Gardens, this morning, to see that, in future, the public were not to be admitted, on four days of the week, unless each person paid one anna. It has often occurred to me what an immense boon to the poor Europeans of Byculla this garden was, as it is really the only place where the numerous children and infants can breathe a little fresh air. Now on four days of the week these poor children will be condemned to wander along dusty streets crowded with rude operatives flocking home from the mills. On Sundays, particularly, I have noticed great numbers of boys from workshops, and schools, and girls whose only holiday it was enjoying the fresh morning air, and admiring the flowers, which otherwise they have no chance of seeing. I cannot help thinking that the kind of people who make use of the gardens are not the ones who can afford to pay even the apparently small charge of one anna each for admittance, and that very little money will be got so little that the Municipality will not be much the better for it.—Yours, &c.,

SYMPATHISER.

* We omit the last para. of our correspondent's letter as it was written under a misapprehension of the reality of the case. The experiment of charging for admission on four days of the week was not resorted to in order to benefit the Municipality, but in the hope of finding the wherewithal to improve the gardens and more especially the zoological collection which is costly to keep up. There ought to be no difficulty in admitting children to at least a portion of the Gardens without charge.—Ed. *B. G.*

BOMBAY SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The views expressed by Professor Bal Ganga dhur Tilak in his letter to you regarding the Bombay Social Conference are precisely those held by the Hindu society in general on this side of the Konkan. But the way in which he expressed these I am bound to say, was not well chosen. Except widow-marriage, every reform advocated by our so-called reformers (so-called because they always wish to begin with their neighbours) is actually being carried out in places where the voice of our reformers is never heard. The spirit of the time has of itself worked, and is working those reforms for us. The advocacy of our social reformers has done, is doing, and will do immense harm to the cause of real reform rather than any good. Legislative interference in social matters is, indeed, abominable to Hindu society. It is idle to say that the proceedings of the Conference were disorderly. Even supposing, however, that they were so, does it in any way help Mr. Tilak in his argument against legislative interference in our social matters? It is not a wonder that the Hon. Mr. Ranade and R. Raghunath Rao are hankering after legislative interference. But what surprises me, above all, is that the Hon. Messrs. Telang and Nulkar should allow themselves so unguardedly to be included in this class of reformers.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Jan. 7. N. M. MANDREKAR.

WANTED NEW CAB-STANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that considerable improvements are to be made in this growing city, I would venture to suggest that two new stands for gharries might with advantage be instituted—one to be situated at the corner of Cruikshank Road near the New Police Court, which would serve the Convenience of that building, the Victoria Terminus, and the New Municipal Office, when completed; the other near Church Gate Street Station, for the convenience of passengers by the B. B. & C. I Railway and the occupants of the Marine Lines. At present great inconvenience is felt in obtaining gharries at both places, which might be easily obviated.—Yours, &c.,

A FARE.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the case in which the Port Trustees charged the captain of s.s. Panama of the B. I. S. N. Co., with a breach of harbour regulations, came again before Mr. Cooper yesterday. The alleged breach of regulations took place, it will be remembered, on the 27th of November last. Mr. Russell appeared for the captain of the vessel, and the Port Trustees were represented by Mr. Yorke Smith. Mr. Smith asked permission to recall certain witnesses, and Mr. Cooper gave him leave to do so. Mr. Thomas Thorburn, under examination by Mr. Smith, said that the vessel, when moved from the slip at Mazagon, was without a pilot and assistant harbour master, and no authority had been obtained by the captain from the conservator to move her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, he said that there was no such person as an assistant harbour master, and gave an explanation of the system in vogue relating to the appointment of master pilots and harbour masters, from the year 1880 to 1888, and of alterations which had then been made. The chairman of the Port Trust was, it appeared, the conservator of the port, and Mr. Smith explained that the Port Trustees were appointed in accordance with a Government Resolution, passed in 1879.

Mr. Russell alluded to a similar case in which judgement had been given by Sir Charles Sargent. It was a case in which a steamer ran down a buggalow at Karachi harbour. The officers were not responsible, as she had a pilot on board, who was in charge of the vessel. Mr. Russell read the judgment. It seemed that vessels entering or leaving a port were subject to altogether different regulations to vessels which were being moved from one mooring to another in a port. He referred to several cases which had occurred in different places, in support of his case, and especially quoted the case of a large vessel being moved a considerable distance in the river Thames, simply in charge of a waterman. Section 5 of Act I. of 1889 had not been extended so as to effect Bombay, and he, therefore, hoped that his Worship would agree with him that the Trustees had misunderstood the law in this case, and would discharge his client. Judgement was postponed until to-day.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and the following gentlemen were present:—Colonel Merewether, Mr. E. B. Carrol, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, K. N. Kabrajee, Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Muljibhai Bhavanidas Bharbhia, Fazulbhoy Visram, and M. N. Banajee.

MUNICIPAL STOCK.

The Committee resumed consideration of memorandum No. 14,935, dated 12th December 1889, from the Commissioner, asking the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing-off of Rs. 2,21,553-2-6, being the difference between the book value and sale proceeds, &c., &c., of the unserviceable, perishable live and dead stock of the different departments of the Municipality, as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Difference between book value and sale proceeds of unserviceable stores belonging to the Drainage, Water Works and other departments	61,189	1	11
Ditto of two horses of Fire Brigade sold by auction	979	0	3
Ditto of articles found short at the time of taking inventory of Water Works stores, such as cast-iron pipe, apparatus, drilling tools, boring, &c.	21,103	0	0
Ditto of articles, rotten, missing, destroyed by fire, &c., such as road scraping machines, dust-bins, &c.	2,517	0	7
Ditto of Drainage Stores sold to contractors	1,895	9	0
Ditto of the revised valuation of the Water Works stores	18,180	6	3
Ditto of Deacon's meters taken over into stock as surplus in 1885, now written off, as they are affixed to the public water mains, and as their cost is shown under Water Works assets	1,15,689	0	0
Total	Rs. 2,21,553	2	6

The Chairman thought that they should have some further information regarding the item of Rs. 21,103-0-6 before disposing of the matter for such stores, as those said to be missing were not things which could very easily disappear.

The Municipal Commissioner said that they had got into a way of proceeding with business on the agenda paper, without the papers in the case being read, and observed that if the matter was referred back to him, he would, he thought, be able to explain it to the members in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The matter was ultimately referred back to the Commissioner for further report.

A NEW ROAD.

The members next considered the following resolution of the Corporation, dated the 30th October:—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter No. 12025, dated 16th October 1889, sanction be given, under section 291 of the Municipal Act, to the laying down of the line of a new road running from Love Lane through Rose Cottage Lane to Matharpaccadi, as show in red lines in the plan accompanying the Commissioner's above letter. That the Standing Committee be requested to report to the Corporation on the financial portion of the proposal, so far as the expenditure out of Municipal funds is concerned."

In connection with this subject the Commissioner submitted a letter to the following effect:—First, it is proposed to acquire land between the points B, C, E, and D. (Matharpaccadi Lane and Mount Road), as shown in the tracing, for, constructing at municipal expense, a good road, 40 feet in width, with frontages on the north side thereof (100 feet in depth, as shown in yellow), instead of the present Rose Cottage Lane connecting Matharpaccadi Lane and Mount Road. The total area to be acquired is 15,822 square yards, representing a value, at Rs. 3per square yard, of Rs. 47,466. Of this area 11,555 square yards will be available for re-sale when the road is made. The cost of the construction of the road is estimated at Rs. 8,132 (exclusive of the cost of sewerage and lighting). Secondly, it is proposed to reserve the strip between points A and B (from Parel Road to Mount Road), also 40 feet in width, to form a new road connecting Mount Road and Parel Road, joining the latter at the north end of the Byculla Bridge. It is not proposed at present to incur any expenditure on this portion, but merely to take action under section 348 of the Municipal Act, so that there may be no danger of buildings being erected on the site of the future road, and for this reservation the sanction of the Corporation has already been obtained. With regard to this portion, it may be desirable to apply the principle already approved on another occasion, *viz.*, that where the owners of adjoining properties consent to give up the land required for the road free of charge, only the road space should be acquired, and the road constructed at municipal expense, the owners being left in undisturbed possession of the frontages thus formed, but that, where the Corporation have to pay for the cost of the land required for the road, there they should also acquire the frontages to recoup the public for the outlay.

(Sd.) E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Commissioner.

(This is a purely hypothetical estimate.)

Dr. Cowasjee moved "that with reference to the resolution 4,664, dated the 30th October, the Corporation be informed that the cost of constructing the road from Love Lane to Matharpacedi *via* Rose Cottage Lane, shown on the plan attached to the Commissioner's letter, No. 16,309 of this day's date, at B D to C E, will be as follows:—The acquisition of about 15,822 square yards of land at an approximate cost of Rs. 47,466, together with Rs. 8,132, the cost of construction of road, exclusive of sewerage and lighting. The Committee are unable to recommend the Corporation to incur this charge at present.

To this Colonel Merewether proposed the following amendment:—"That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the cost of taking up the land, but that no further expenditure be incurred at present in acquiring the land for the road from A to B—from Parel Road to Mount Road."

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost, the original resolution being afterwards adopted.

A FURTHER ATTRACTION TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Commissioner mentioned that an application had been made by the proprietor of a musical merry-go-round, to place the same in the Victoria Gardens. He thought they should do everything in their power to make the gardens attractive, and in his opinion this was a step towards attaining that object.

Mr. Banajee observed that if the Rind and the Switchback Railway had been placed in the gardens, they would have resulted in a large revenue being obtained.

The Commissioner here mentioned that he had received a donation of Rs. 1,500 towards the purchase of new cages for the birds in the gardens, and hoped that other donations would be forthcoming.

Dr. Cowasjee thought they should charge the proprietor of the merry-go-round a nominal rental.

The Commissioner concurred in this.

Mr. Muljibhai Bharbhja then proposed that the Commissioner should be empowered to enter into agree ment with the proprietor of the merry-go-round for a period not exceeding three years, at a nominal rental.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded the motion.

Mr. K. M. Kabraji was opposed to the scheme being carried out by private enterprise; it should be done by the Municipality themselves. He, however, declined to propose an amendment, as he did not think it would be accepted.

The motion was then adopted, Mr. Kabraji being the only dissentiment.

Mr. Banaji desired to know what amount of fees had been collected since admission had been charged to the gardens.

The Commissioner replied that he was not at present in a position to answer this question, but he might say that on one day the takings amounted to Rs. 105, while on another afternoon they were Rs. 50.

At the request of the Commissioner it was decided to ask the Corporation to sanction the formation of a special fund, to which could be credited all money derived from entrance fees, and so forth, to the gardens, and also to sanction the admission of visitors to the gardens on Sundays, as well as on Saturdays, at four annas per head; children under ten years being admitted at half price, and, further, that the Corporation should sanction an arrangements by which donors of Rs. 150 should be considered as ticket-holders for life and entitled to take in two persons with them on such ticket, the tickets not being transferable.

The Committee, having transacted some other business of a routine nature, adjourned.

ANOTHER "Twenty Years After" has been published. Dumas did the first, Mr. Walter Besant has done the second. In the *English Illustrated Magazine* for January, he takes up the story of the career of the hero and heroine of Ibsen's "Doll's House," twenty years after the now famous separation with which that play concludes. Helmer has become a drunkard, one of his sons is a forger. The daughter loves the son of Krogsrad (now a man of position), but Krogsrad forbids the the banns, and the girl drowns herself. All this, we are taught, is Nora's fault. What will the Ibsenites say?

MR. BRADLAUGH'S VOYAGE TO INDIA.

ON his voyage to Bombay the hon. member for Northampton penned certain notes for publication in the *National Reformer*. These notes, so far as they relate to the voyage from London to Brindisi, we are in a position to produce to-day. They are as follows:—

The Log of the Ballaarat, from my own selfish point of view—that is from the look-out of a sick man with "a fallow mind" and shaky limbs—really commenced to be written in on Friday, 29th November, after the wild dissipation of sitting on the vessel's deck for three-quarters of an hour in a deck chair looking eastward with the wind N.W., my back sheltered, and my legs wrapped in a large fur rug—volunteered by a kindly fellow passenger. The sea air seemed full of life, and I breathed as I had not ventured for full six weeks. I came on board soon after one p. m. on Thursday, from the landing stage of the Albert Docks. My left leg was a trouble to me and seemed rather useless; the bitter cold went through and through me; courage I had scarcely any. The vessel was at first over-crowded: friends saying farewell to the outward-bound. Persons there were besides these, folk evidently used to "seeing off," who before quitting the vessel took gratis tea and small refreshments as if part of their life business. I had secured a deck cabin, which looked admirable on the vessel's plan, but which had a doleful seeming to the naked eye, and in which the cold, at the outset, would have probably made my voyage a very brief one. This difficulty, however, was promptly put right by the authorities, all of whom seemed to vie in their efforts to diminish my troubles and increase my comforts. I was soon located in a more roomy cabin, situate in a more temperate region. When the non-travellers were cleared out from the ship, we still had on board a numerous company, including many ladies and a fair number of children. Some were bound for India, a few for Gibraltar, Malta, and Brindisi, but most were passengers for Australia, the real destination of the Ballaarat. Our voyage on Thursday was of limited extent; soon after passing the Nore, reached about 6-30 p. m., the vessel anchored until 1 a.m. Friday, when the real start was made for Gibraltar. I thought Thursday night bitterly cold, and fancied that specially inclement was my sleeping-birth, in which I piled blankets on and around me.

Saturday 30th.

The weather yesterday proved sufficiently temperate to permit a second brief spell on deck; and the sea being exceedingly calm, I soon felt as if I had taken a new lease of life with ample covenants for quiet enjoyment. Everything seemed changed; gleams of sunshine, though few, brightened and cheered me. I dared not yet remain long in the open air: the ship's surgeon watchfully warned me against the danger of chill from over exposure; but the success of these first attempts at inhaling the ocean ozone was clear. At 2 p.m. the Ballaarat passed the Isle of Wight, where our last pilot left us, taking with him letters for England. I scribbled a very hasty note to add to his mail bag. About 7 p. m. the Portland light was in sight, and our course thence was more south, so that on awaking this morning the vessel was off Ushant. Made daring by yesterday's effort, I went out well wrapped up, and with many cautions from the doctor, for ten minutes on deck before breakfast, and followed this with forty minutes more, directly breakfast was over. The Bay of Biscay looked pleasant enough; but the roll from the west gave sufficient motion to the vessel to prevent a good two-thirds of the ladies, all the children, and a large proportion of the males, from sitting down to either breakfast or lunch. On deck the view was cheering; the porpoises gave us sport, racing our boat and occasionally leaping clear out of the sea. Afar off were steamers and sailing vessels coasting between us and France.

Sunday, December 1st.

During the night the rolling of the vessel has reminded everyone that we are in the famous Bay of Biscay; and after one special lurch about midnight, followed by sounds as if some stray crockery had improvised a sort of "Sir Roger de Coverley," a cry of feminine terror, "Steward!" rang through the darkness. Then the gleam of a lamp carried along the main deck shone through the ventilating holes of my cabin door; naked feet pattered past my berth, and—I went to sleep; finding on awaking a bright sunrise and some eighty miles yet to be steamed to escape the Bay. At breakfast the "fiddles" on all the tables marked the official appreciation of the danger to sliding glass and crockery from the Ballaarat's vagaries; but as I had again fortified myself with a good half-hour of the morning breeze, I was sublimely indifferent, whilst cups, glasses, knives and forks waltzed within the "fiddle" limits. The "fiddle" is a wooden abomination of squares and triangles, useful but uncomfortable, which hinders your neighbour's teacup or soup-plate from gracefully sliding over and emptying its hot contents on your knees. From about 10 a. m. until late in the afternoon we were fairly close to the Spanish coast, the high ground of which was clearly visible at some eighteen miles distance. Cape Finisterre was rounded at perhaps a little over a dozen miles; and for some two or three hours the view was very fine. There was no service on board, so many being invalids; but after dinner the band played sacred music, some of the strains of which lulled me to sleep in my berth, to which I had retired about 7-45 p. m.

Monday, December 2nd.

A glorious morning at 8 a. m., just off the Portuguese coast—to which we kept so close that we passed Cape de Verde within four miles—the hills lit up by the sunlight, and the whole prospect a very fine one. Here I close this page of the log, trusting it to the mercy of the Gibraltar post, in the hope that it may by a few days anticipate my Brindisi letter. I add greeting to my readers; my health is coming back very fast; my hopes are rising even more rapidly.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.

A FRIENDLY simultaneous match was fired on January 2 between the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The following are the scores:—

CALCUTTA TEAM.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Lc-Corpl A Gaspar	30	31	34	95
Corpl T B Timms	31	30	34	95
Lieut H B Spooner	31	31	30	92
Sergt-Maj W L Harwood	31	32	28	91
Lc-Corpl C D Moss	31	29	26	86
Volunteer C Ross	31	28	26	85
Lieut C J Meade	31	27	25	83
Volunteer J C Spiers	29	30	22	81
Sergt E M LeFranc	23	30	25	78
Volunteer D L Millar	27	30	20	77
			Total	863

BOMBAY TEAM.

Lieut F W English	26	32	32	90
Lieut T M English	27	32	31	90
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	28	31	29	88
Sergt H Black	31	30	26	87
Volunteer C E Major	30	25	30	85
Cr-Sergt J E Keeas	31	27	24	82
Cr-Sergt E Thomas	28	25	28	81
Volunteer J W Gordon	24	28	25	77
Volunteer W Stephens	23	28	24	75
Major R S Brown	28	21	21	70
			Total	825

A LUNATIC IN GAOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I earnestly appeal to your sense of justice to sacrifice a small space in your beneficent columns in the cause of an unfortunate young man who is suffering the unmerited horrors of incarceration in the Thana Jail, to which he has been illegally condemned by the native Magistrate of Baudora. The young man belongs to a very respectable family, but has the misfortune of being a lunatic. He was recently charged before the Magistrate with the theft of a cart and a pair of bullocks. (A very wise theft indeed!) In behalf of the defence two qualified medical gentlemen, one of whom has earned distinction in the various universities of Europe and is also a Fellow of the Bombay University certified that the state of the brain of the accused was such as made him irresponsible for his actions. The Magistrate was also made aware of the fact that the accused had at one time been a patient in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, that even after his discharge from it the insight he gave into the mysteries of his head, to all he came in contact with, was such as to convince them that he was a maniac. I am sure I am not commiting contempt of Court when I state that it is gross contempt of the medical profession, and injustice to the accused, that despite the weighty testimony of two doctors of established repute, the young man should be condemned to the ignominy and miseries of four month's rigorous imprisonment!!

It is a widespread desire that the Bench of Thana should interpose against such an arbitrary sentence.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, January 6. F. A.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been exultingly observed in more than one quarter, and more especially in the hall of the Municipal Corporation, that the Municipal revenue is progressing by leaps and bounds. The gross figures of the annual receipts and expenditure are cited in support of the evidence of the flourishing condition of the Municipality. It seems, however, to have escaped the notice of those who are proclaiming on the house-tops the progressive condition of the city's revenue, that the expenditure also is taking rapid strides. I trust, Sir, I shall not be taken as an alarmist if I state it as my honest opinion that the condition of the civic expenditure at the present moment is such as to cause every intelligent person who takes an interest in Municipal affairs, especially every member of the Corporation, to pause and consider the situation. Not that there is any immediate danger of embarrassment. No; affairs have not yet taken that turn as to cause anxiety. But it is clear as the mid-day sun that if the present rate of expenditure is maintained, and even allowed to be indefinitely increased, there is every probability of the Municipal treasury showing large deficits, unless the rate-payers and their representatives in the Corporation are prepared blindfold to bear the additional burden of fresh taxation in one shape or another which must inevitably be levied. There are already portents of even a larger growth of expenditure for the coming financial year. The Municipal Commissioner, under the plea of necessity and efficiency, has already persuaded the Standing Committee into an acceptance of what is called "the schedule" of establishments. That body has passed his estimates of permanent increase in the different establishments, entailing an annual expenditure of nearly 1½ lakh of rupees. So large an increase to the permanent staff would not be allowed to pass unchallenged in any deliberative assembly in the world. Much less it should pass without inviting or provoking criticism in the Corporation. Thus, the danger that threatens Municipal finance is not imaginary but real. And when, Sir, I proceed to show in the sequel, that this year the budget of the Municipality actually represents a deficit of nearly 4 lakhs of rupees, it will, I daresay, be admitted even by those who are such thick and thin supporters of every kind of Municipal extravagance, that the time has come to pause and seriously consider the whole financial situation of the Municipality. What I have to urge in support of the view I hold on the question, I shall not hesitate to urge at the coming budget debates from my place in the Municipal Corporation. But, I think, it is as well that the public who evince an interest in Municipal affairs should exactly know what that situation is, so that the light of public criticism may have its wholesome and enduring effect on the deliberations and practical action of that body.

In order that the position may be better realised, it may not be amiss to state here the broad results of Municipal finance for the four years which ended on 31st March 1889 of which we have complete accounts.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit
1885-86	43,83,970	39,77,034	4,06,936	...
1886-87	49,11,809	41,76,268	7,35,541	...
1887-88	51,66,525	58,12,686	...	6,46,161
1888-89	49,66,189	52,01,251	...	2,35,062
Total	194,28,493	191,67,239	11,42,477	8,81,223

It will be seen from the above figures that the two fat years of the Municipality have been succeeded by two lean ones, with the net result that the handsome surplus of Rs. 11,42,477 earned by the first two years have been swept away by the succeeding two to the extent of Rs. 8,81,223. It is premature to say how the complete accounts of the current Municipal year may end. It will not be possible to make any guess whatever about the final result till perhaps October next. That there is, however, every reason to believe that it will end in a further deficit is supported by the budget estimate itself. While the revenue for 1889-90 is estimated at Rs. 49,20,200, the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 52,43,156, leaving an estimated deficit of Rs. 3,22,956. Moreover, the budget estimate for 1890-91 shows an estimated income of Rs. 55,47,300 against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 59,40,194. According to these estimates the deficit for the coming financial year may be estimated at Rs. 3,92,894. Taking the accounts and the estimates, what may be the financial situation on 31st March 1891? This only: that, unless by extraordinary good luck or unexpected wind fall, the actual revenue mounts up higher than the budget estimates, or that expenditure is curtailed or suspended, or both, there may be a *deficit* aggregating Rs. 4,54,196. Thus:—

	Surplus.	Deficit.	
1885-86	406,936	...	
1886-87	735,541	...	
1887-88	...	6,46,161	
1888-89	...	2,35,062	
1889-90	...	3,22,956	(Budget Estimate)
1890-91	...	3,92,894	(do.)
	11,42,477	15,97,073	

Deficits	Rs. 15,97,073
Surplus	,, 11,42,477
Net Deficits	,, 4,54,556

The broad result, Sir, then, of our Municipal finance on 31st March, 1891, will be this; that there will be an estimated deficit of 4½ lakhs. Is the Corporation prepared to view this condition of finance with composure or a light heart? And is it prepared under the circumstances to go headlong into a further permanent expenditure of 1½ lakh for increased establishments? I have, Sir, purposely refrained from entering on this occasion into further details. I shall do so, with your permission, very soon. But before I conclude this letter, I may be permitted to bring also to the notice of the public as well as of my colleagues in the Corporation that, apart from the impending deficits, there is this further fact to be observed, that whereas the Municipal revenue for the four years ending 31st March 1889, for which we have complete accounts, shows a growth of 13 per cent. or at the rate of 3¼ per cent. per annum, the municipal expenditure shows a growth of full 30 per cent.? Is this condition of Municipal finance one on which we ought to congratulate ourselves? Is it one, Sir, which may be justly characterised as leading us to prosperity? Is it to be presumed that the Municipal authorities desire to live in a fool's paradise?—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Pundlic Ganesh appeared in answer to a summons upon a charge of using defamatory language against one Shantaram Narain Dabulkar. Lord Colin Campbell appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Jardine for the accused. The first witness, Balkrishna Sabajee, cross-examined by Lord Colin Campbell, said he was a clerk to the estate of the late Hon. Narain Wasudeojee. He was at some quarries near Chinchpoogly with which complainant is connected, on the 1st October last. The quarry-men had received notices to stop work. He informed Mr. Shantarnan Narain of this. I saw Mr. Pundlic Ganesh about 3 p.m. He was driving with Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabulkar, son of the late Hon. Narain Wasudeo. He recollected the conversation which took place with the accused that day. Mr. Jardine, at this point, objected to a question put forward by Lord Colin Campbell, and an effort was made by the latter to effect an amicable settlement of the case, but it was found impossible and the case was, therefore, proceeded with. The witness stated that he found the work at the quarry had not stopped, and he told the accused that he had informed the complainant of the fact; whereupon he (the accused) said:—"Mr. Shantaram is combined with the quarry-men; he is a thief and a liar, and one who raises discords in families." He asked the witness to state what he had said to the complainant; and made use of other objectionable language. He repeated his conversation, word for word, to the complainant, and one or two persons were present at the time. Some other witnesses were called, who corroborated the evidence of the first witness when the case was adjourned for further hearing.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE undermentioned gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending the Levée on the 7th instant:—

Brigade Surgeon Hughes	Surgeon Grimmin, VC
Surgeon-Major Baker	Revd Mr Gilder
Mr Reddie	Mr Lester
Mr D'Aguiar	Mr Wenden
Mr F Nusserwanjee Patell	Mr E Dowson
Mr M Gordhandas	Mr E M Slater
Major H O Selby	Mr Heaton
Mr W E Hart	Mr W H Walker
Mr Wilkin	Mr Dhunjeebhoy H Wadia
Captain Gwyn, IM	

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight at Bandora House. All are cordially invited to attend.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' MEETING AT DELHI.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Englishman*, says:—During the Christmas week just past, a meeting of Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department has been held in Delhi which, in point of the number, attend and the general results obtained, may be said to have been the most successful of its kind that has ever been held in India.

That as many as sixty Engineers of all grades and classes of the Department should be got together in one place for a whole week will, no doubt, be a surprise to many; but any one who is at all conversant with the present condition of the Department will appreciate fully the good effect which such gatherings are likely to have, both in bringing all classes of that much scattered Department into line, and in establishing that mutual confidence and unanimity which is so desirable in the interests of all.

Organized meetings of Civil Engineers have frequently been held in various places in Upper India during the Christmas holidays, but those attending them have hitherto consisted almost entirely of Cooper's Hill men who have taken advantage of the Christmas holidays to renew old friendships and to make the acquaintance of those of their fellows whom their college career or their subsequent work in India had not thrown in their way. The promoters of the meeting of 1889, however, wisely determined to ask all classes of Civil Engineers to co-operate with them, and to attend, and the success which they have met with, and the hearty good fellowship which has manifested itself throughout the week, must be ample reward to them for all their care and thoughtful preparation.

At Christmas time and with a large contingent of ladies in the camp it was a matter of course that operations should commence with a ball on Christmas eve. Seldom has, that grand ball room in the Delhi Institute contained more pretty faces, and seldom has a ball been more thoroughly enjoyed. The residents of Delhi and the neighbourhood mustered in force, and the Christmas day of 1889 was some hours old before the last strains of the band had died away, and the wearied dancers had sunk to sleep and to dreams in which the bursting of Canal banks and the derailments of fast trains found no place. Christmas day was devoted to such matters as calling around the camp and station, the arrangements of a tennis tournament, a cricket match and the like; and it was not until the gong sounded for dinner that all were got together and fully realized how immense this Christmas party had become. Without guests, eighty-five sat down to dinner, including ladies

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CONGRESS AND THE CONFERENCE.—A CONTRAST.

The *Gujarati* remarks:—These very people are guilty of the very sin with which they charge the British Parliament. Why is the Social Conference held at the fag end of the Congress session when delegates are one by one leaving for their homes? Most of the leaders who distinguished themselves on the political platform during the sittings of the Congress were conspicuous by their absence from the Social Conference. Why then move heaven and earth, if the members of Parliament cannot be induced to take interest in dry facts and figures—bewildering and complicated even for an Indian financier—when the prominent Indian politicians eschew social questions affecting the happiness and comfort of their very homes. Where were our Bengali orators at the time a modest programme of social reforms was being discussed? Was it creditable, we ask, for the Congress delegates to allow the beautiful Congress pavilion to be occupied by a few outsiders?

RECENT APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The *Gujarati* says:—The elevation of the Hon. Mr. Nulkar to the Viceregal Council so soon after the honour conferred upon him by his nomination to the vacancy in the provincial council created by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang's resignation is another convincing proof of a praiseworthy desire on the part of Lord Reay to see the Legislative Council manned not by magnificent nonentities but by persons who are the acknowledged representatives of the native community. We are thankful to Lord Lansdowne for his request to our high-minded Governor to make the selection, and we rejoice to see that Lord Reay's choice has been received by the entire public with a sense of heartfelt gratitude and satisfaction.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—What we said the other day of Mr. Nulkar's appointment to the Legislative Council at Bombay holds equally good as regards his elevation to the Supreme Legislative Council. Mr. Nulkar has acquired a ripe knowledge of most of the larger questions he will be called upon to consider; and health permitting, he is sure to prove an acquisition to the Government of India.

NEW YEAR'S DAY HONOURS.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Judging from our limited knowledge, we are disposed to accept this year's Honours Gazette as being very satisfactory on the whole. First and foremost among the names honoured is that of Sir Frank Forbes Adam. In honouring this non-official Bombayite, Government have honoured themselves and the public at large, whom he has served so long and so faithfully, and many of whom will feel as if the distinction had been conferred upon themselves. We shall be glad of a public movement in town to emphasize this approval by the state of valuable services from one who was no way specially called upon to render them at the cost of his individual interest.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—The list of honours issued on the New Year's Day is not quite what we hoped to see. It might with fairness have been a little longer, so far as the non-official element in Bombay is concerned. The Honourable F. Forbes Adam has received the honour of Knighthood, at which undoubtedly every one heartily rejoices. The lion's share which that gentleman took in all matters and movements of public importance is too well-known to be stated here. The unprecedented success of his long and useful career is in a great measure due to this readiness and solicitude to do good to all without distinction of caste or creed. He gave the benefit of his vast and ripe experience both to Europeans and Natives alike. Our only regret is that the Government did not see their way to reward his services earlier with the dignity now conferred on him. All is, however, well that ends well, and we heartily congratulate Sir Frank Forbes Adam for the honour done to him. He has richly deserved it. Colonel Merriman has been made a C. I. E., and it is a fitting recognition of his services as an officer in charge of new defence works.

The *Native Opinion* says:—Coming to our side, we congratulate the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam and Tharia Topan, Esq., on their knighthoods. The first gentleman's services are already too well-known to need repetition. The latter is the enterprising Khoja merchant trading between this and Zanzibar, and has been of great service to the British Government, in that country. His charity is also well-known. He recently placed more than Rs. 2,50,000 at the disposal of Government for the foundation of a general hospital at Zanzibar. We doubt not the whole enterprising Khoja community of which Sir Tharia Topan, Kt., is the ornament, will welcome this as an honour done to themselves.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—The knighting of the Hon. Frank Forbes Adam has given universal satisfaction. Sir Frank is one of the most deserving among the recipients of the New Year's honours, and the best wishes of both Europeans and natives which will accompany him to his home, on his approaching departure from India, will now be mingled with their hearty congratulations. Sir Frank Forbes Adam has just been succeeded by Mr. A. F. Beaufort in the chairmanship of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, an office to which he had the unprecedented honour of being elected over and over again, some half-a-dozen times in succession. The honour was unprecedented, because the man was unusually good. His sound judgment and exceptional ability were not employed in commercial questions only. Though one of the busiest merchants in Bombay, he found time to employ his activities, as a citizen, in many other useful spheres illustrating by his example the truth of the apparent paradox that a busy man has most leisure. Sir Frank who has been a member of the Legislative Council, his high in the confidence of Government, who have always been willing to seek his advice upon public questions. The addresses and memorials presented by the Chamber to Governors and Viceroys have been marked by a soundness, moderation and a breadth of view, which are the distinguishing characteristics of its chairman. His politeness to natives, in his dealings with them, is not the outward seeming of one who likes to be pleasant with every body he sees, but is the politeness of a man endowed with true gentlemanly instincts. His sympathy with them, though never demonstrative or effusive, is as sincere as it is enlightened. The departure of Sir Frank Forbes Adam is a loss to the entire community—a loss all the greater for the rarity of such men.

The *Gujarati* remarks:—The Hon. Forbes Adam is a distinguished member of the mercantile community in Bombay, conspicuous as well by his abilities as by the services he has rendered to the public in various capacities. The knighthood that has been conferred upon him is a well-merited honour, and was have our shrewd suspicions that Lord Reay's discerning mind had not a little to do with this appropriate recognition of merit. A distinguished representative of the Khoja community has also been honoured with the same mark of distinction, and we think Mr. Tharia Topan has been rewarded in a fitting manner for his commercial enterprised as well as for his munificent charity.

The *Indu Prakash* observes:—In this year's list the most noticeable name for us in Bombay is Mr. Forbes Adam—now Sir Frank Forbes Adam. No honour was better bestowed and better deserved. Sir Frank Forbes Adam has been a prominent citizen of Bombay for the last ten years or more during which time he has done hearty work for the public. His broad sympathies, genial disposition, and commanding intellect easily won for him the first place among Bombay merchants, and the esteem, and confidence of the entire community of Bombay. He got the unprecedented honour of being elected chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for over five successive years, and was repeatedly elected Member of the Legislative Council. He might have kept the chairmanship and the membership for life if he had chosen; but another choice had to be made in consequence of his approaching retirement from Bombay. Another well deserved honour is a knighthood conferred upon Mr. Tharia Topan, a leading Bombay merchant, who has distinguished himself by his uncommon success and public service at Zanzibar. Sir Albert Sassoon gets a Baronetcy, and though long absent from Bombay, his memory is still cherished as a philanthropist.

THE trial, which is set down for Middlesex, of the action against Captain Woodward, of the Duke of Wellington, brought by the Coventry youth, Henry Thompson, for damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment, is being looked forward to with considerable interest, says the *United Service Gazette*. The particular allegation of damage is "that the defendant never had any authority or jurisdiction to arrest or detain or send to prison, or otherwise interfere with the plaintiff, and, though requested so to do, refused and omitted to make inquiries which would at once have shown that the plaintiff was not in in fact Floyd or a deserter; and the plaintiff further says that in purporting to exercise a jurisdiction by sentencing the plaintiff as a deserter, the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause, and that he still kept plaintiff in custody after he knew that the plaintiff was not Floyd or a deserter, nor in any way subject to his jurisdiction." £1,500 is claimed as damages. In addition to the action against Captain Woodward, Thompson has instituted proceedings against the colonel of the Militia regiment, to which he belonged, for false imprisonment.

THE NATIVE PRESS AND THE CONGRESS.

SAYS the *Vartahar*:—In the annals of the Indian Empire, the proceedings of the Congress recently held in this, the first city of Hindustan, have literally no parallel. Grand as the Delhi Assemblage was in bringing together, on the 1st January 1877, the Princes and Chiefs of this country to listen to the words of wisdom, the pledges transmitted to them by our Sovereign, through her representative, the Viceroy, and immortalized as it has been by the historian, Mr. Talboys Wheeler,—grander still, was the opening and termination of the Congress, which for years to come will remain indelibly engraven on the hearts of all the people of the land. Delegates, commencing from Sind, Biluchistan, the Punjab, the N.-W. Provinces, Oude, Bengal, Assam, Behar, Berar, Central Provinces, Guzerat, Deccan, Konkan, Madras, and amounting to upwards of 2,000 men, were all accommodated in about 20 good and well-selected and healthy bungalows, situated in various directions. Sir William's address reminded us of the inaugural addresses of the late Lord Brougham, President of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science which held its meetings in Dublin, Glasgow, London, and other places.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says:—It would be idle to under estimate the importance of the Bombay Congress. True, it was a huge gathering of intellectual representatives of India mainly. True, no Plebescit of Indian nations summoned them together to dispose of their national affairs. True, if the many millions were asked by ballot whether they wanted this Congress to rule over them or the present Government, an overwhelming majority would say let the present Sircar exist, and that they could not change their Sircar themselves as they could not change their parents. True, even the thinking aristocracies have two opinions about the Congress. True, the Nations of India would have no one single element of theirs to rule over them, that there are many important races in India who would not condescend to submit to such Hindu Rulers in a majority as the present Congress may return. It is perfectly true that Englishmen and Parsis and all enlightened monogamists and espousers of the cause of trampled-down womanhood would consider it revolting to be ruled by men who have not yet aspired after securing the primary rights of men and womankind among themselves. It is again too true that the Congress is represented by many leaders of politics who practically do everything in their power to keep back men of other races, and intrigue with influential elements to perpetuate class and caste monopolies of a very grave character. It is also evident that the Congressionists are blind to the fact that, while they aspire after a thorough democracy, they demand the realisation of a theory which has no base—for all basis belongs to the mighty arm which has given a peaceful and consolidated Government to India. It is no less evident that too much is thought of national theories of Government, while solid efforts toward bringing about perfectly feasible reductions of expenditure have been neglected; that the theories of taxation, as applicable to India, have been gravely misunderstood along with their counterpart of the expenditure. And yet we welcome this Congress, and say its importance cannot be over estimated. It very pertinently shows how badly we need certain agreeable and grateful modifications towards liberalism in the system of the British Government, both in India and England.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—The Congress week will unquestionably be long remembered in Bombay. Though a week has passed since, its interest has scarcely abated. Everywhere the last Congress is still the topic of conversation. Its critics delight in calling it a failure, and all manner of names. Its admirers are still in transports over its uncommon success. But whether considered as a mere show as some of its perverse critics love to call it, or a political gathering of great practical significance as its friends say it is, it is an event which cannot be slighted by friend or foe. The very fact that it is exciting the bitterest antagonism from its opponents proves its importance.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—It has by sheer exercise of the virtue of dogged perseverance, enforced the recognition of its corporate national life. Let ignorant or prejudiced or even malicious and selfish critics say what they like. Let them deny as vigorously and vociferously as they choose that the Congress is a Hindu Congress, and that it has not the sympathy of the Mahomedans and the Parsis. It is a cry in the wilderness. It is a cry which will not shake a single nail of the solid structure of which the Congress is built. It is an admitted fact that the Congress, in so far as it brings together the representatives of all races and creeds on a common platform, to speak a common language, to deliberate on interests which are common to all, is *national* in every sense of the term. It is not the less national because the Mahomedans do not muster in such large numbers as our Hindu friends. Neither does the Congress lose one atom of its weight and dignity or its representative and national character, because a clique of unthinking Parsis have not actively participated in its proceedings. The numerical strength of these two classes in the Congress is adequate and amply representative.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—We protest, not against the Congress, but against its excesses, its extravagances, and its ignorance; and we have considered it our duty to speak against these grave defects pretty freely, because, being sympathizers of the movement, we do not wish that it should degenerate into an organization, discredited and despised and should frustrate the very object it has in view. We want the Congress to be a reality, and not a sham; to be substance, not show. It is the fashion to look down upon the first Congress as good enough for a beginning, but in reality an exceedingly small thing. But to our mind it was more of a reality than the second Congress; and the third and the fourth and the fifth were even less and less of a reality, and more of a show.

THE TRADE OF SOUTHERN PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE report of the British Consul-General at Bushire on the trade of the Persian Gulf ports, Bahrein and Muscat, for the year ending March 31 last had just been issued. Owing to the abundant harvest of last year there was an undoubted improvement in trade, for large shipments of wheat and barley were made, and were most profitable, especially the former. An embargo said to be quite unnecessary, was, however, placed on the grain export in October by the Persian Government, and there has been a partial failure of the crops this year owing to scanty rainfall in the spring. The opium crop was an average one, Hongkong, not London, being the principal market during the year. The effects of the recent wars in the Soudan are felt in the gum trade of Persia. Gum is now being collected extensively there from the wild almond and other shrubs and trees, and measures are being taken to prevent the destruction of the trees. This, in its turn, will, it is expected, make charcoal and firewood dearer, and already the latter is being imported from India. It is estimated that the export of wool from Southern Persia is over three million pounds, of which about a quarter goes to Bombay and the rest to Bussorah, where it is cleaned and mixed with superior Bagdad wool and shipped to France, England, and America. The import trade in cottons showed a marked improvement during the early part of the year. As a rule, Manchester goods hold their place, and the tendency has been to receive more costly goods; but at Bender Abbas Russian red chintz has superseded that formerly imported from India, the traders alleging that the Russian article is as good and cheaper. Large consignments of sugar continue to arrive in the Persian Gulf from Marseilles; an active competition is going on between the Russian and American oils, the latter being superior in quality, while the former is cheaper. As to the opening of the Karun river, the Consul-General says that the success of the measure must largely depend on what the Government does to improve the roads and secure their safety, to remove undue restrictions on trade, and to moderate taxation. The Persian merchants of Shiraz complain that the opening of the route will injure that town. No doubt it will cause some redistribution of Persian trade, but the general prosperity of the country will be increased, and it is not probable that the province of Fars will suffer exceptionally.

THE *English Mechanic* gives a hint to those about to build houses in volcanic districts. It says:—The Rocio tunnel was driven under the city of Lisbon during 1887-89, and M. Choffat, of the Geological Survey of Portugal, took the opportunity to examine the rocks traversed, which he found to be cretaceous and tertiary strata, associated with basaltic rocks, and dislocated by faults. Comparing these ascertained facts with those recorded of the Great Earthquake of 1755, he finds that structures on alluvial ground near rivers were invariably overthrown; on tertiary strata the smaller buildings alone stood, while on cretaceous and basaltic foundations neither small nor large houses were thrown down.

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and languor. Relieves Sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LORD GALWAY ON OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

ON Tuesday, 17th ult., a most successful gathering in connection with the Retford Conservative Club was held in the local Corn Exchange. In the course of a lengthy and able address on our Indian Empire, in which he detailed his travels there last winter, Lord Galway said he was very much struck by the agriculture of the country, and indeed it would surprise any of them to see the pains taken in India to make anything grow—more particularly in reference to the works of irrigation readered necessary by the scarcity of water. Labour was very cheap, and the labourer was a very easy going sort of man. He paid a high compliment to the native army, referring to their fine bearing and their loyalty to the Queen. At the same time he could not help fearing lest the Government of India, which demanded more from the native cavalry every day, should starve the force. He hoped the result of any false economy would not be to discourage the men they wanted to see recruiting their ranks, and so prevent them joining as they had done in the past. (Applause.) What did the Empire of India mean to the natives? It meant that they had a firm Government at the head of affairs, and further that they had greater security from attack from other Powers and security to life and property. Hunter, in his history, stated that the population was three times denser in the states under the Indian Government than in the native governed states, and he attributed that to the fact that there was supposed to be greater security and a greater respect for law and order in those parts under the care of the Viceroy of the Government. (Applause.) Whenever troubles arose on the occasions of any of the religious festivals, when religious animosity was excited, it was the English Government that was looked to to keep order and restore order among the turbulent factions. There had always been one dominant power in India. He need not do more than remind them of Alexander the Great, who conquered a great portion of India, and the Great Mogul Mohammedan Empire, and later the Mahratta, who governed three parts of India. So that India had always one great dominant power to step in and interfere should their local quarrels become too much for private settlement. He quoted the article of Mehdi Ali, published in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The writer, he said, was a native of Hyderabad, and one of the cleverest natives in India, and stayed at Serlby the summer before he (Lord Galway) went out. In the article quoted he said, "There is no intelligent man in India, be he Mohammedan or Hindoo, who is in his heart disloyal to the British rule, or who wishes to see it replaced by another. It is said most truly that, with the exception of a few Rajput families, there is scarcely a dynasty in India which does not owe its existence to the British. . . . There is not at the present moment a single State that could put forward any claim to the sovereignty of India which would be recognised by the others or which, supposing the British to have left the country, it could successfully maintain by arms. Take away British rule, and there would be bloodshed and anarchy far worse than that of the last century. A native rule being, then, impossible, is there an intelligent man who would like to see some other foreign nation in possession of India? The only nation which could take England's place is Russia, and is it to her that we look for justice and good government? We have heard too much here in India of Russia's despotism, tyranny, and oppression of her own subjects to think for one moment that she would treat us half so well as we are now treated." That was the opinion of a thoroughly intelligent and able native, and against that what did they hear? They heard men talk of creating a congress in India; they heard a cry raised of "India for the Hindoo." It was idle to suppose that in every country there were not certain discontented people, and they were very often glad of any opportunity to bring themselves into notoriety. He thought that this Congress of India was aided and supported by some in England who were the friends of every country except their own—(cheers)—and who were equally anxious to obtain a little cheap notoriety. (Applause.) He would ask them on whose account and for whom was this cry for a Congress in India and the cry of "India for the Hindoos" raised? It was chiefly on behalf of those who were known in India as Bengalee Baboos. He did not for one moment wish to say there were not a great many well-educated intelligent people amongst them, but speaking generally it was not unfair to say they were the result of the last years of modern European education. They were men of an extraordinary retentive memory and great capacity for taking in facts and details, but what they did lack was originality and power of taking immediate action if it were wanted. They were certainly also not a warlike and fighting people. Did his hearers consider that all the various nationalities and the various religions, the Mohammedans, the warlike Rajputs, the fighting Sikhs, and the Northern States would submit for one moment to be governed by these people? Unhesitatingly no. (Cheers.) Any encouragement given to this so-called national cry was only paving the way for the greatest scenes of disorder possible. The Indian Government took every advantage of the assistance offered by able natives. Even in the previous day's paper it was announced that they had appointed a native Mohammedan to be one of the judges, showing there was no distinction made between the various races and religions. They had natives on the Indian Council, and the advice of other distinguished natives was constantly taken on all matters of importance. The native states themselves were perfectly satisfied with the Government, and he would ask every Englishman who was loyal not to believe this cry about the congress simply promoted in England by those who wished to get notoriety for themselves. He ventured to think his opinion on these points was as worth having as those of people who knew little about it and had never been to India. As to what India meant to us, he was glad that the school of thought of a few years ago had about died out. He referred to those who thought we were better not only without India, but also without our colonies. Without going into statistics on the subject of exports or imports, he would simply point out the importance of India to us in the matter of trade. He maintained that there was a splendid field for English manufactures in India, and remarked that at present the firms in India, although bearing European names, were not English. He thought the English had better look to themselves, and see that they were not banished by members of other European nations, who had the pluck, foresight, and capital to oust us out of the best places even in our own possessions. (Applause.) During the last two years we had passed a Merchandise Marks Act to ensure the trade being properly carried on, and he urged upon English manufacturers to bear this matter in mind. He was glad to see in the paper the other day that communication with India had been shortened one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers having accomplished the voyage within 14 days. This led one to the question whether in combination with Persia some day or other near, or in the dim and distant future, we might not be able to have a direct railway to India by way of the Euphrates valley, and through the South of Persia, so then we might say, "The Russians may have a railway to Samarcand, but we have also a line of communication with India other than by the Suez Canal—a railway that will bring us directly to India." We all felt how important it was that we should hold our Indian possessions, not only on account of our trade, but in recognition of our duty to the 260 millions of people in India, and our promise of a fair and stable Government. In the present Viceroy (Lord Lansdowne)—a personal friend of his—they had a man who would determinedly uphold loyalty to the Crown and justice to every European and native in India. (Applause.) Should any foreign Power ever attack India, England would, with that courage which declines ever to acknowledge defeat, recognise the duty she had undertaken, and nothing would ever make her part, so long as a sword could be drawn, with the vast possession of British India. (Applause.) In conclusion, he apologised for what had possibly been a dull speech, and expressed the sentiment "Long live India and God save the Queen, Empress of India." (Loud applause.)

LORD HERSCHELL, speaking on advocacy, said:—None of the duties of the advocate were more momentous, or needed to be more strenuously insisted upon, than those which had relation to the treatment of persons called upon to give evidence in courts of justice. After touching upon the right to put questions of the most searching character which might deeply affect the reputation and happiness of witnesses, and urging great forbearance in such cases, he said that as regarded what was to be avoided, he would put in the forefront the maxim that "bullying was to be sedulously eschewed," because it was too often regarded as essential to an effective cross-examination. It was a sure mark of a bungling workman. The next point he would urge was that there should be no attempt to entrap a nervous or ill-educated witness into making a statement which counsel perceived and knew did not express what the witness really intended to say. He would sum up what he had expressed on this matter by saying, "Give the witness fair play."

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THE CLEVELAND-STREET SCANDALS.

THE proceedings in the Magistrate's Court, instituted by the Treasury, against Mr. Newton, the Solicitor, charged with the offence of endeavouring to defeat the ends of justice in connection with what are known as the Cleveland-Street Scandals, have advanced a stage. The following statement, which appeared on December 19 in *Truth*, shows the ground on which the Government have deemed it indispensable to take action against Mr. Newton:—

In the matter of the Cleveland-street scandal, here are such of the facts as can be recounted, and most of which were brought out in the evidence submitted to the magistrate at Marlborough-street Police-court. A lad connected with the Post Office was suspected of stealing, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police. On July 2 he was called before Mr. Phillips, an official of the office, and was questioned by a constable named Hanks. The lad explained that he had obtained the money of which he was in possession at 19, Cleveland-street. He incriminated other lads who on being called told the same story. All stated that they had been induced to go to Cleveland-street by Newlove, a clerk in the Post Office; that the house in Cleveland-street belonged to one Hammond and that a clergyman, or a person who dressed as a clergyman and called himself one, named Veck, was Hammond's confederate.

Newlove was sent for, and he admitted the truth of these statements. On July 6 the lads were taken to a Police office, where they swore to their statements. On July 7 Newlove, who was being taken to the Police-court, gave certain names to Constable Hanks, and on July 8 he gave a name to Inspector Abberline. On July 9 Hanks went to Newlove's mother's home. When there, Veck called, offered to get a solicitor to defend Newlove, and to give money. This was overheard by Hanks. On August 20, Veck was arrested, and he and Newlove were charged before the magistrate at Marlborough Police court. The case was heard on that day, on August 27, on September 3, and September 4. On this last day the two were committed. They were almost surreptitiously put in the dock of the Old Bailey when there was hardly any one in the Court, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to a few months' imprisonment by the Recorder.

Hammond, the proprietor of the house, had fled the country on July 6. On July 5 Newlove had told Hammond that an investigation was taking place. On July 6 Hammond and Veck were seen to leave Cleveland-street, the former with a carpet-bag. He was subsequently seen in Paris, from thence he went to Brussels, and then embarked for the United States, where he now is. When at Brussels, he wrote letters to his wife, telling her that he must have £800 to go to America, and that the passages there of his family must be paid, and giving the name of a solicitor, who, I believe, practises in the Police courts, who was to go over to him and to arrange matters. Presumably, the solicitor did go, or sent an agent to Hammond, and presumably the money, or a considerable portion of the money, was conveyed to him. It, of course, must have come from some person or persons desirous to keep him out of British jurisdiction.

On July 9 Constable Sladden was put to watch the house in Cleveland-street, with another person (probably one of the lads). With this other person he watched until July 13. He saw "a great many gentlemen" come to the house, ring at the bell, and when it was not answered, go away. On July 10 the furniture was removed, and on that day Veck passed three times before the house. From the 13th to July 30 he watched the house alone.

The lads gave full descriptions of several of the gentlemen they had seen at the house. The lads stated that in addition to having made statements to the police they had made statements to the Treasury. On the former they were asked questions, on the latter they were not. Inspector Abberline deposed that he had got a pocket-book containing names and visiting-cards. He did not produce it.

Now it must be obvious that Hammond (who probably knew the names of those going to his house) ought to have been arrested before Newlove had had time to communicate with him; that Veck might, so far as the authorities were concerned, have avoided arrests by leaving the country, for his arrest only took place on August 20; that any person ringing at the bell of the house when Sladden was watching it ought to have been followed; and that immediate action ought to have taken place in respect to the persons mentioned as visitors of the house by Newlove.

Why the Treasury interfered and re-examined the lads can only be understood on one hypothesis; and, probably, if we had the statements made to the Treasury, we should more clearly perceive this. A warrant, after considerable delay, was obtained against a nobleman who was one of the visitors. But what then happened? His friends applied to Mr. Monro to state whether he was compromised. Mr. Monro naturally declined to reply. On October 18 Lord Salisbury was applied to. He at once said that the nobleman would be arrested the next day. On the evening of the day that this intimation was so benevolently given the person put himself out of British jurisdiction, and went to Vimille, near Boulogne. From there he went to Constantinople, via Brussels, and offered his services to the Sultan. He is now, I believe, in Hungary. At Constantinople (and this shows more than anything else the criminal wickedness of allowing him to escape) he explained that he had left England to screen a highly-placed person—a falsehood of the basest and most baneful description, as there is not the shadow of the shade of a suspicion against the person in question.

But what are we to think of the almost nominal sentence on Veck when he pleaded guilty? Any one reading the evidence (and it must be remembered that Veck admitted the evidence to be true by his plea) would only regret that the law does not allow such a wretch to be publicly flogged and then put into a dark cell for the rest of his life. The maximum penalty of the law would have been an inadequate punishment. Many murderers who have been hanged were respectable citizens in comparison with him. Why was he only sentenced to a few months' imprisonment? Were the facts concealed from the Recorder? Knowing them, did he consider that a few months' imprisonment was a sufficient sentence? Was there (and one is forced into this supposition) some arrangement that if the man would aid in hushing-up the affair, his sentence was to be a mild one? But be the cause what it may, I assert that a grosser miscarriage of "justice" never took place in a court of law than this sentence.

AN INTERESTING BALLOON ASCENT.

A BALLOON ascent was made at Gibraltar on the 7th ult. The party consisted of Professor Dale, Captain Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Greenfield, and Lieut. Webb, of the South Staffordshire Regiment, and Lieut. Fowler, Black Watch. The affair caused great local excitement, as only once previously had a balloon ascent been attempted from the Rock, and upon that occasion the aeronaut lost his life. The balloon, on being released, rose rapidly, and soon passed through the cloud which overhangs the Rock whenever an east wind is blowing. At an altitude of 5,600 feet the heat became intense, greater, in fact, than any of the party had ever experienced previously, and there was in consequence a rapid loss of gas. The balloon remained at this altitude for about twenty minutes almost stationery, as it was thought, but it was suddenly discovered that it was travelling in a south-easterly direction, and had already passed Calereta Point, the most southerly headland of Spain. The position of the party was decidedly an unenviable not to say dangerous one, as there was only sufficient gas in the balloon to last for two hours. Fortunately, however, Professor Dale noticed beneath a cloud with a westerly tendency, and dropping down to four thousand feet the balloon hit off the necessary air current and was seen travelling at the rate of about eight miles an hour towards Tarifa. The balloon had left Gibraltar at a quarter past one, and about twenty minutes to three the aeronauts saw below them what appeared to be a gradual slope, upon which it was determined to descend. The car struck the ground upon the slopes of a mountain, and then rebounding cleared a few trees and landed two hundred yards higher up, finally anchoring about one thousand feet above the sea on the precipitous side of a mountain two miles or so from the Tarifa Road. The balloon was packed on mules, and the party proceeded to Tarifa on horseback and returned to Gibraltar the following morning.

THE *Law Times* regrets very much that a jury at the Central Criminal Court has so conducted itself as to raise a doubt in judicial minds as to the possibility of securing an impartial trial in the City for persons engaged in criticism of financial matters. But so it is. A City editor was unable to punish a person who confessedly assaulted him. The offender was acquitted. In Reg. *vs* Marks the defendants asked to be tried in the Queen's Bench on this ground. The Solicitor-General, for the prosecution, hoped the court would not remove the case from the Central Criminal Court, and thus cast a slur on City juries. Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Mathew did not respond to this appeal. Lord Coleridge said that it was desirable to give the defendants a trial by a jury which was above suspicion, which means that a City jury would not be above suspicion—a most lamentable and regrettable, but nevertheless warrantable, conclusion.

MR. PARNELL ON IRELAND PRESENT AND FUTURE.

MR. PARNELL, speaking at Nottingham on Dec. 17, said he thought the report of the Special Commission would not be to the discredit of his party. He had always been ready to admit that the Irish agrarian movement had not been free from deplorable occurrences, but he maintained that never had a movement been attended with so little to be deplored as that of the Irish Land League. He then advocated the demand for Home Rule, and referred to the development of the resources of Ireland. Addressing a large public meeting in the evening, Mr. Parnell said in the course of a long speech:—

This mixture of governing Ireland under the Constitution and by coercion will never succeed. If the Irish landlords were controlled with a firm hand outside the law and the Constitution while, on the other hand, the Moonlighters of Kerry were equally controlled, that would be equal justice, and that might succeed, but you cannot succeed by the kind of mixture that is going on in Ireland at present under Mr. Balfour. The present Chief Secretary is reckoned by some of his supporters to be a very clever and a very able man. I am disposed to think that he has made about as many and as large mistakes as it was possible for any one to make in the time. (Cheers.) He made the first mistake when he rejected the Bill for the Relief of Irish Tenants which I brought before the House of Commons in the Autumn of 1886. The second mistake was in the following season, when, after having been forced by the Plan of Campaign—("Three cheers for the Plan") to bring forward a Bill modelled on lines of mine rejected in the Session before, he left out all provision about the arrears, and for the restitution of evicted tenants. (Hear, hear.) That omission has been the cause of all the turmoil and confusion that have existed in Ireland from that day to this. One of the causes of the great new organisation which has sprung into existence in Ireland within the past few weeks, and which will sweep Mr. Balfour and his props away like chaff before a whirlwind, were those two omissions from the Act of 1887. I was anxious to rely on legislation, and on the promises of the Tory party at the hustings in 1886 that they intended to legislate justly for Ireland from Westminster. I appealed to the Government in 1887 to admit these evicted tenants within the provisions of the Act of 1887, and to make some reasonable provision for the reduction of the arrears, as was done in Scotland in the case of the Scotch Crofters—(hear, hear)—and the Government were fools enough, after having been disposed for a while to give ear to what I said, to listen to a deputation of Irish landlords, who told Lord Salisbury that he must not concede anything to us. They were fools enough, and they have reaped the reward, in the destruction of their policy and the failure of their Government. So, for want of a half-penny worth of tar Lord Salisbury has lost his ship. (Laughter and cheers.)

Ireland, it is true, is tranquil and free from crime, but she is not appeased. If Ireland is tranquil and free from crime, the credit is not due to the firm government, the coercion of Balfour; the credit is due to your great leader, Mr. Gladstone—(prolonged cheers)—and to the Liberal party, who, by their sacrifices in leaving office in 1886, in allowing their ranks to be more than decimated at the general election of that year, in giving up the prospect of political influence, of government for many years, have shown the Irish people that they can sacrifice a great deal for their sakes. (Cheers.) They have given the Irish people confidence in the ways of the Constitution, and have persuaded them that the time is coming in the near future when Mr. Gladstone—(renewed cheers)—returned to power, will give them that legitimate freedom and that power of dealing with their own affairs which can be granted to them without injury to your greater and more important interests. It is a proud thing for us to be able to work with you, the Liberal party, with self-respect, with a knowledge that by helping you we also help our own country. (Hear, hear.)

I think I have shown you we should have something to do except treason, when this great reform of Mr. Gladstone's had been carried out. You are told, in addition to the cry of separation, that the loyal minority will take up arms against us. First of all, we are to take up arms against the British Government, and then the loyal minority is going to take up arms against both of us; and, according to Colonel Saunderson, to beat both of us. (Laughter.) This talk of the loyal minority and its rebellious and warlike instincts is the greatest nonsense. The Protestants of Ireland are no more an unreasonable and hot-headed and foolish set of people than any other people in the world. There are a few Orangemen about Belfast who annually undertake demonstrations in honour of William of Orange, when they endeavour, if the police allow them, to break a number of Catholic heads and to wreck a number of Catholic houses and shops; but that is the extent of the warlike capabilities of the loyal minority. The loyal minority, the Protestants, do not all live in Belfast, only some of them, and only some Belfast men are foolish Orangemen. (Laughter and cheers.) The great majority of Protestants of Ireland are just as sensible as you are, and they are not going to be led to break their heads against a stone wall merely because the Irish Legislature showers benefits upon them, which it certainly would do. The Protestant farmers of Ireland have not this fear of Home Rule which is attributed to them for political purposes in this country. I think it is probable that they are not so much in favour of Home Rule as the great bulk of the Irish people are; but my own idea of them is that the matter does not trouble them very much one way or the other, and that like sensible men they will see that their interests lie with the rest of the country.

We recognise for the first time that we are within the Constitution, and that within the Constitution we are sure of victory. Our people could never really feel this before. But now they believe with me in Ireland—(cheers)—they believe that all things will come to them peacefully, and will come soon; and in that confidence they are willing to suffer what they must suffer for a brief season without complaint and harbouring feelings of vengeance against their persecutors and their tormentors, for the system of government in Ireland is a system of torture. (Shame.) I have every confidence that they will continue in that frame of mind, and that they will reward the magnificent exertions which you in your meeting here to-night have made, exertions which are repeated and re-echoed back from every quarter and part of England—(cheers)—by remaining in this frame of mind, by continuing their peaceful agitation, by refusing to allow their present great movement to be stained by crime. You will be richly rewarded by the result in a tranquillised Ireland, a peaceful and a prosperous Ireland, one which will no longer be a discredit and a disgrace to you, but a sister nation who will assist you to the utmost of her ability and her strength in maintaining your great interests wherever the flag of England flies. (Cheers.)

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

No work was done by the Conference during the closing days of last week, as some of the plenipotentiaries had left in order to demand new instructions from their respective Governments. At the end of this week the Conference adjourned till after New Year's Day. A Brussels correspondent is assured on the best authority that the prospects of a favourable issue of the labours of the Conference are generally satisfactory. The Conference will last much longer than was at first thought, owing to the heavy amount of work to be gone through. It is believed that Mr. Stanley will become a member of the Conference as one of the representatives of the Congo State. Mr. Stanford, formerly United States Minister at Brussels, has been appointed American delegate to the Anti-Slavery Conference, consequently the United States now have two representatives at the Conference.

The First Committee of the Conference on Monday (Dec. 16) discussed for the first time a new clause having for its object the surveillance and pursuit of slave caravans in the interior, and also dealing with the police measures applicable to caravans leaving or coming down to the coast.

The Aborigines Protection Society, in a memorial they have submitted to the Anti-Slavery Conference, dwell particularly on the necessity of preventing the indiscriminate distribution of alcoholic liquors and of firearms and other munitions of war. "We venture to point out (says the memorial) that the arrangements in force in the North-West territories of the British Dominion in Canada, where all trade in alcoholic liquors is prohibited except by special permission of the Lieutenant-Governor of these territories, might, with some modifications, be advantageously applied to large portions of the African continent, especially to those in which native or local laws and customs have interdicted their use. In those other portions of Africa in which the liquor trade is already established, and in which it may be found impossible to obtain entire prohibition, we would urge that it should be strictly confined to the areas within which it is now carried on, and that in them heavy imports should be levied on all alcoholic liquors imported, in addition to a high licence tax upon all persons dealing in them, and to severe fines upon all engaged in buying or selling such liquors in contravention of the law, a moiety of the fines to be payable to the person or persons who may give to the Government officials information leading to conviction."

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

WRITING from Lisbon on Dec. 18, the correspondent of the *Times* says:—Viscount de Ouro Preto will probably publish to-morrow his manifesto, written at Santa Cruz, in Tenerife, upon the Brazilian revolution. The document is of great length. The first part, which is of historical character, narrates minutely the extraordinary event, which occurred at Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 15, 1889, determining the fall of the Empire. This preamble goes to show that the general mass of the nation was a complete stranger to the revolution which was exclusively due to a military conspiracy, the origin of which was of old standing, repeated breaches of discipline on the part of the troops having been left unpunished by the tolerance of the Government. The Cabinet of Viscount de Ouro Preto promoted important administrative financial measures to develop commerce, agriculture, and industries, and endeavoured to extinguish the resentments due to the abolition of slavery. At the same time it had in preparation measures to maintain order in the army in case of necessity by the civil forces. The Republicans were completely defeated at the last elections, only electing two Deputies. They then took advantage of the army's fears lest the proposed measure for the maintenance of order should succeed, and persuaded it that if the Government were once able to present it to the Chambers the army would be immediately disbanded. The conspiracy, which was prepared for the time of the Emperor's death, thus broke out sooner than was intended. The military authorities completely deceived the Government by false assurances

SPORTING NOTES.

In the *Calendar* published on the 19th ult. the Royal Handicap at Leicester, which was advertised to be of the value of £10,000, is cut down to £6,000, the entries being a hundred less than was stipulated for in the first instance. Although it is only three-fifths of its original value, it will still be the richest handicap ever run for, and a great success in all likelihood. Most of those nominated, of course, are yearlings, and perhaps it is owing to the fact that the race is not to take place till the autumn of 1891 that the executive failed to obtain a larger number of subscribers. Of the yearlings, of course nothing is at present known. Of the two-year-olds who will be four-year-olds when the race is decided, Riviera, Blue Green, Alicante, Fontainebleau, Martagon, Heaume, Le Nord, Rathbeal, Inniskeen, Dearest, Loup, Formidable, Marvel, Oddfellow, Lockhart, Golden Gate, Hidden Treasure, and Llewellyn are the most notable; while of the present three-year-olds, L'Abbesse de Jouarre, Achille, Pioneer, Amphion, the colt by Hermit—Ma Belle, Laureate, and William the Silent are the best, while the solitary representative of the six-year-olds on the day of the race will, if he runs, be Marmiton. Colonel North, Mr. Hamar Bass, and M. E. Blanc, with eight candidates each, are the chief patrons of the stake. The distance over which the race is run is a mile and a few yards, and the weight are to be published immediately after the Goodwood Meeting of 1891.

A correspondent signing himself "Fettesian" writing with reference to golf at public schools, states that at Lorretto golf "has always been ardently pursued, but at Fettes it is really only within the last five years that it has been received with any marked degree of popularity, and only last summer it was practically suppressed there by the athletic authorities on the plea that it was injurious to the cricket field, and also liable to prove too great a distraction from cricket. This latter argument may seem somewhat peculiar to those of your readers who are aware that probably at no school in Great Britain is lawn-tennis less restricted than at Fettes.

Compared with the interest engendered by the disposal of the Falmouth lots, the Christmas Newmarket sales were somewhat tame and uninteresting. At first prices ruled small, but the bidding improved as the day wore on. Among conspicuous buyers was Colonel North, whose representative gave 780gs. for Brose, by Scottish Chief, out of Tit-Bit; 1,010gs. for Queest, by Speculum, out of Solitude; and 500gs. for Thuringian Queen. He also bought a foal by grand old Bendigo out of Gelderland, for 360gs.

The Lincolnshire Handicap winner, Wise Man, was not sold, but Fitztraver went for the small sum of 200gs. Polydor was bought by Mr. Hethering ton for 800gs., and Ambassador, the two-year-old Lord Lyon's colt, out of Creina, a Cremorne mare, fetched 300gs.

Racing took place at Plumpton under exceptionally pleasant auspices. A foggy morning gave place to a fine afternoon, and with the course in good order, a fair attendance, and fields larger than one generally expects to find at Plumpton, the executive may congratulate themselves on satisfactory results.

Backers of favourites, however, had a bad time of it, as only two—Lord Coventry in the Optional Selling Hunters' Flat Race, and King Brian in the Stanmer Selling Hunters' Steeplechase, were able to first catch the judge's eye.

In the Hassock Maiden Hurdle Race Guinevere, on the strength of her second to Admiral Benbow at Sandown Park, was made an even money chance, but after disposing of all her opponents but George in the straight, she could never catch the latter, who won cleverly by a length and a half. The latter thus made a very promising *debut*, as he jumped well throughout, and in his new line of business will do well.

Miss Chippendale and Winscales were most fancied for the December Hunters' Steeplechase, but they both fell at the last fence but one, and Gadabout cantered home at his leisure, a distance in front of Maslin.

Ten sported silk in the Patcham Selling Hurdle Race, for which What Not, Roseleaf, and Royal Duke were the best goods in the market. After the last hurdles had been cleared by all except The Starter, who fell heavily half a mile from home, and gave Mr. R. Woodland a severe shaking, there was a pretty race home between Ben Bolt, Royal Duke, and What Not, who finished in the order named, a head and a neck separating first and second and second and third respectively.

Munstead, the least fancied of the 11 who started for the Christmas Hurdle Race, won clearly from Orthodox, and backers had but poor compensation for the disasters they had sustained by the victories of King Brian and Lord Coventry.

The Liverpool executive have very wisely thought fit to bolster up the Grand National next year. The cross-country Derby, which last March was only worth 1,234 sovs., will next spring be a subscription race, value 2,000 sovs., inclusive of a trophy of 100 sovs., the second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. from the stake. The course will still be the same, about 4 miles and 856 yards over the same line of country.

The Gimcrack Club dinner at York on the evening of the 17th ult. was the event of the week in the sporting world, and it is a pity that there are not one or two similar institutions where public criticism of the turf might be similarly indulged in, thinks a home contemporary. The notoriety achieved by the gathering two years ago, when Lord Durham's attack on certain individuals and stables led to the famous law proceedings which were terminated last spring, has caused the festival to be looked forward to with increased interest. For many years the Right Hon. James Lowther was the prominent figure at the banquet, but Lord Durham has, at all events for the time, superseded him. Mr. Lowther in the letter which he sent regretting his absence, expressed himself satisfied with the prosperity of the turf and the recent improvement in its morals, and stated that there was an evident desire in all quarters to extirpate every approach to questionable practices wherever discovered.

Lord Durham's speech was hardly in harmony with these sentiments; for although he acknowledged the marked change for the better, he freely criticised the Jockey Club and its management. He pointed out that it was entirely owing to the supineness exhibited by the Club that he was induced publicly to attack abuses, thereby entailing enormous cost and trouble, and in not a few instances the severance of old friendships; and he said that it was very unlikely that any individual would again relieve the Club from its responsibilities by undertaking a similar task. He informed them that as they were an irresponsible self-elected body, governing a great public pastime, with no charter and no legal powers to enforce obedience to their rules, they existed only on sufferance, and would continue to exist only so long as they inspired the public with confidence in their capacity and integrity. In the old days they were supreme, but with the rich racing corporations which have sprung up recently, such as Manchester, Sandown, Kempton, Leicester, Liverpool, and similar meetings, it would not be at all impossible for a combination to be promoted which would be able to set them and their rules at defiance.

Lord Durham suggested that the basis of the Jockey Club should be widened, instead of that body being restricted to some hundred members as at present. By the addition of a large number of active racing men it would be possible to provide that a member of the club should be present as a steward at every race meeting. The club would gain in experience, in efficiency, and in popularity by the wholesale infusion of new blood. In this connection Lord Durham advocated strongly the advisability and wisdom of admitting reporters to the meetings of the club, and perhaps now that a member of their own body has drawn such marked attention to it, this much-needed reform will be conceded.

In his excellent speech Lord Durham omitted all reference to betting, which I am convinced will sooner or later have to be dealt with by the authority which is supreme in racing. The laws relating to betting are at present beneath contempt, and could only have been placed on the statute-book by men who had absolutely no knowledge of the subject on which they were legislating. Had the Jockey Club, instead of foolishly pretending to ignore the very system by which racing is made possible, taken the matter into their own hands, as they should have done, the present anomalies would never have existed.

It is now an offence for one man to invest five shillings in ready money on a horse in one place, while 5,000*l.* may be invested by another man on the same horse under slightly different circumstances; and further, while A could not legally recover a bet from B, it is competent for A to sue B for a wager made by B on A's account, with C. Vexed questions relating to bets on races, too, are settled at present in the most haphazard fashion, and decisions are constantly given by those holding authority which are at variance with other rulings under exactly similar conditions.

SAD BUT TRUE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

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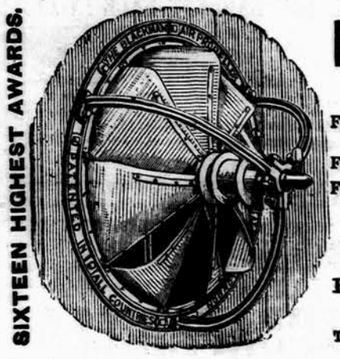

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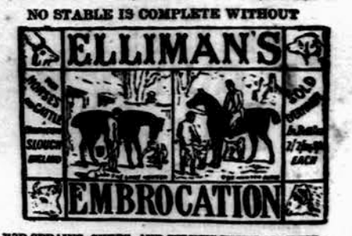

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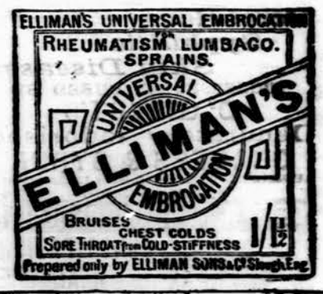

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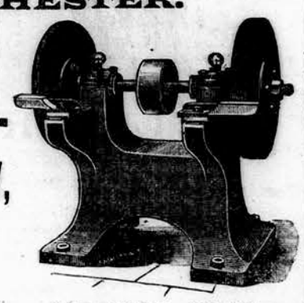
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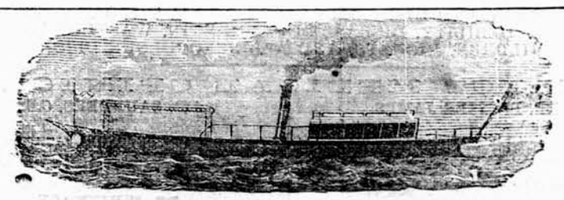

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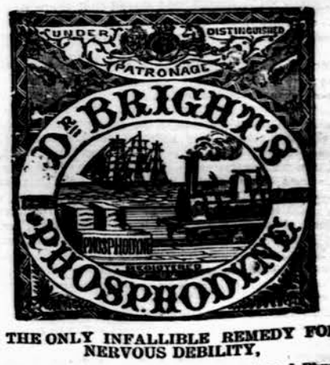

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